THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1936—VOL. XXVIII, NO. 100

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

North Chinese Organize To Halt Japan's Drive; Radical Groups Merged

National Liberal Leaders Hope to Impede Aggression

Bold Terms Used

Students' Unions of Larger Cities Join in Wide National Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING—By this time the world has been made fairly familiar with the way in which Japanese militarists are steadily dismantling Chinese governmental structures in North China and replacing them with regimes of their own fashioning. What is not so well known is the fact that there is a very considerable body of Northern Chinese who are distinctly not submitting willingly.

The most significant expression of this resentment against Japanese encroachment is the recent formation of the North China National Liberation Association, which unites a dozen patriotic societies, including the vociferous student unions, under an outspokenly anti-Japanese program.

Prepare For War

All of these societies have been organized in the past few months and are direct outgrowths of Japanese expansionism in North China. At their first meeting they called unanimously for uniting, organizing, and arming the Chinese people and for use of China's land, sea, and air forces in a war against Japan.

Clear and unambiguous, the new association's manifesto outlines in bold language a fighting program in the North. Firstly, it says that China can never preserve herself unless she drives out Japan. To do this the people of China must present a solid face to the world. This means that civil war must stop, political prisoners must be released, the Kuomintang must allow other political parties to exist, and the nation's armed forces must be headed by men who are truly anti-Japanese.

For Defense of China

Next, people must be armed after they have been aroused to the national danger and effective defense corps must be organized. North China must be defended. This means immediate war with Japan and abolition of puppet organizations in the North. To finance this step the Liberation Association recommends confiscation of property belonging to Japanese Imperialists and to the Chinese who have been working with them.

Complete freedom of assembly, speech, and the press is demanded.

Finally, the association proposes that China should unite with all nations who treat her as an equal, thus strengthening the international front against Japanese expansion.

Unprofitable Stand

What adds to the significance of this pronouncement is the fact that it comes just at a time when it is distinctly unprofitable to be anti-Japanese in public and when patriotically minded students are being secretly arrested by the Japanese-dominated Peiping Government, as many as 20 students being held in jail simultaneously. Local newspapers are heavily censored and dare not print news or articles which would damage the prestige of Japan or the local Government.

In addition to the student unions of Peiping, Tientsin, and Shansi, the new Liberation Association includes organizations of college professors and intellectuals from the same places, the Peiping reporters' union, middle and primary school teachers' patriotic groups, the Peiping Women's National Liberation Association, and several patriotic organizations which have recently been formed among workers, farmers, and peasants in villages and towns near Peiping.

Plenty of Resentment

While this program is generally regarded as having only the barest chance of ever realizing any of its aims and is the product of admittedly radical groups, the character of its membership, ranging from intellectuals to peasants, is construed

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Japan Menaces U. S. In Chinese Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Shanghai

JAPAN is steadily creeping up on the United States and seems due in the near future to capture America's position as No. 1 Foreign Exporter to China, on a showing of latest trade figures made available here.

Four nations—America, Japan, Germany and Great Britain—supply, among them, more than half of China's total imports. Here is how their percentages have shifted during the past three years:

1933		
1.	America	21.86
2.	Great Britain	11.33
3.	Japan	9.71
4.	Germany	7.95
1934		
1.	America	26.16
2.	Japan	12.21
3.	Great Britain	12.00
4.	Germany	8.99
1935		
1.	America	18.93
2.	Japan	15.03
3.	Germany	11.09
4.	Great Britain	10.48

Crop Curtailment And Tax Program Assailed by Ford

WAYS, Ga., March 24 (AP)—Henry Ford, proponent of correlation of industry and agriculture, today described the withdrawal of fertile land from crop production as "worse than thievery."

"Its wrong," he said. "Its against nature." Financiers he charged are interested in crop curtailment to keep prices up so they can make more money.

The motor magnate expressed his views while arranging for the opening of a project near his plantation here to train young residents of this rural area, both whites and Negroes in the manual arts. The first log was sawed this afternoon.

Work shops, including a saw mill, an electrical plant, a machine shop, foundry, chemistry laboratory, wood shop, and home economics department are to be erected. A manual arts building 26 by 150 feet is proposed.

Self-Supporting Plan

Saleable articles, including parts for automobiles, will be turned out and the unit will be self-supporting, Mr. Ford said.

About a mile away is Ford's Cherry Hill plantation where he and Mrs. Ford spend some time each winter. Nearby is "Richmond Bluff," where the Fords are reconstructing an old plantation house.

Farms and Peace

Using up leisure time in agricultural pursuits, in addition to providing economic security, serves to keep people out of trouble and lessens chances of war, Mr. Ford said.

"The only way to end war is to make people fear it," he added, declaring that war is controlled in this country by about 25 or 30 men.

These men, he said, are the real "public enemies."

He criticized some new taxes and curtailment of agricultural production as the work of what he termed the "underneath government," composed of persons interested in their own profits.

"People are fatheads to let them get away with it," Ford said.

"There is only one security, and that is in plenty.

"The minute you make produce cheap, someone will make new uses for it."

Hopkins Seeks To Widen Base Of Flood Aid

Use of Federal Funds to Repair Private Property Is Studied

Hope Pinned on RFC

Flood in New England

Relief measures and details of the effect of floods in the western Massachusetts area and throughout New England are given on the first page of the second section.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 24—Federal officials, in conference with representatives of flood-stricken states, were searching today for a way to stretch laws governing expenditure of federal funds to cover the rehabilitation of private homes and business property damaged by high waters in scores of communities in the northeastern states.

Admitting that the law allows expenditure of Works Progress funds only on public property, Harry L. Hopkins, administrator, nevertheless let governors and their delegations know that he would interpret broadly the clause giving him power to spend money on projects to improve public health and remove "hazards of life," even though they involved private property.

RFC Funds Available

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation under existing law has authority to make loans necessary for repairs on houses and farm buildings, provided the land is free of encumbrances or the owner is in position to subordinate his present lien to the new moneys advanced by the RFC, but all such loans must be made through non-profit-making corporations. In the past much difficulty has been experienced in setting up such corporations because of the conflict between state laws. In any case, the loans could be used only for repairing damages to houses and other structures and not to replace furniture, farm machinery, livestock or other detached property.

A move has been initiated in the Senate by Senators David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts and Senator Augustine Lonergan (D) of Connecticut, to liberalize the RFC law to allow that agency to lend $25,000,000 directly to individuals whose home or business property has been damaged by flood, obviating the long process of setting up a corporation through which loans must pass.

FHA Loans Available

Repair loans, insured by the Federal Housing Administration, are available in the stricken sections, but these cannot be used for furnishings or other appurtenances. Immediate needs of individuals for food, clothing and shelter are being handled by the American Red Cross which had raised $1,474,000 of its $3,000,000 flood relief fund today.

Relief Administrator Hopkins cancelled a previously-announced flood damage inspection trip to Hartford, Conn., to confer with the large numbers of official delegations already in Washington and on their way here to seek relief money for their states. In his stead, he sent Lawrence Westbrook, an assistant WPA administrator, to study conditions and state resources with a view to making recommendations for allotments to the New England states.

Mr. Hopkins had a breakfast conference this morning with Gov. George H. Earle of Pennsylvania, who is seeking at least $10,000,000

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Duce's Control of Industries Causes Italian Stock Crash; Fascist Press Hails Decrees

Mussolini Defends Action as Move to Take Profits Out of War—Central European Accords Signed at Rome for Italy, Austria and Hungary

ROME, March 24 (AP) — While stock markets in Milan and Rome showed sharp declines, Fascists generally accepted yesterday's news on the suppression of the Chamber of Deputies, giving way to a "Chamber of Fascists and Corporations," and the abolition of big private business organizations with their customary expressions of approval.

Il Popolo di Roma said of Il Duce's announcement, bringing to fruition the corporative state he announced in 1933, that those who heard him "could not escape the impression of hearing from his mouth decrees of destiny."

Central European Ties

Imminent announcement of the Italo-Austro-Hungarian accord gave Rome another day of the excitement of anticipation.

Reports that Italy had aligned herself with the two other signatories not to apply sanctions against Germany, in case they were voted by the League of Nations as penalties for treaty violation, were viewed in informed circles as another indication of the development of Signor Mussolini's central European policy.

Bankers said that eventually the stockholders in the big private industries dissolved by official decree in preparation for an expected European war will liquidate their holdings through new government credit institutes.

Defense of the Nation

Signor Mussolini, in fact, said yesterday in his address to the new Council:

"In Italy this operation will be facilitated by the fact that the state already possesses, through the Instituto Ricostruzione Italiano (the Italian Reconstruction Institute, similar to the American Reconstruction Finance Corporation), heavy percentages, and in some cases the majority stock, of the principal groups of industries which are interested in the defense of the nation."

It was explained by Signor Mussolini that he placed large industries under direct or indirect state control to take the profits from war. Medium and small industries were left untouched.

That part of the tri-partite agreement relating to sanctions against Germany will not be published in Rome.

The new accords were signed yesterday afternoon in Signor Mussolini's office in the Venezia Palace by Il Duce, Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg of Austria and Premier Julius Gömbös of Hungary.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, March 24

Politics—Senate 'Stop!' Reverses New Deal 'Go!'

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Washington—Politics boiled and bubbled in the national caldron.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan received laudatory palms for being the kingpin in the opposition forces in the Senate, if such there be. His attack on the President's action in committing the nation to the $150,000,000 Florida canal and in appropriating $5,000,000 to start it has the President in a dilemma. If the President withdraws, he will be said to have executed an embarrassing political backdown; or if he advances, he will be charged with dictatorially overriding Congress.

Cleveland, Ohio—Senator Dickinson of Iowa, one of the four verbally active Republican Senators, and an avowed candidate for the presidential nomination, asserted here that the New Deal had abandoned common sense for a policy of "borrow, boom and bust." Alliteration has had its place in American political history, as James G. Blaine could have testified.

Chicago—"Big Bill" Thompson, former Mayor of Chicago, who once made the welkin ring in and around Chicago, announces that he will again take the stump in Illinois.

Washington—Edward C. Moran, the father of Representative Edward C. Moran of Maine has been nominated by the President as postmaster of Rockland, Maine. Representative Moran is understood to be in control of the patronage barrel, a fact that is reported not to have pleased Governor Brann overly much.

Tax—House Committee Frames Measure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—Unequivocally launched on his vacation, the President left behind a tolling Congress fishing in such exciting waters as taxation problems and army appropriations.

The House Ways and Means Committee finally emerged with the framework of a tax measure modeled to the President's tax message demanding taxes on undistributed corporate incomes. Principal features of the committee's tax bill were:

1. Graduations in tax rates that would result in small corporations actually paying less than formerly, thereby establishing a "cushion" against reverses.

2. A windfall tax levying as high as a 90 per cent tax on uncollected and refunded processing taxes to bring back to the Government some $100,000,000 of the $517,000,000 lost through the AAA decision.

The United States Senate came to attention with military sprightliness and added $66,000,000 to the amount voted the War Department by the House. The appropriation now stands as the greatest peace time outlay ever proposed by America for the army—$226,662,958 for nonmilitary purposes and $384,699,646 for strictly military purposes. The bill now goes to conference.

Clouds Thinning—Russian Premier Hopeful

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow—War clouds have thinned out considerably in the Far East. Premier Molotoff of Russia gave a highly reassuring statement to Jacques Chastenet, a French editor. Premier Molotoff discerned particularly fast improving relations between Japan and Russia. Instrumental in this improvement are the negotiations that have opened relative to a border commission. Likewise the stopping of Japanese aggression on the Mongolian border has aided pacification, according to Premier Molotoff.

Russia also is seen as making peaceful overtures to Germany. Russia, apparently, is hopeful that the threats on its eastern borders and western borders alike can be dissipated. Russia has joined the League of Nations and entered the treaty system of Europe largely because it feared for its security in the direction of both Germany and Japan. Otherwise it is unlikely that Communist Russia would have underwritten the capitalistic status quo of Europe so readily.

Council Halts—London Session Comes to an End

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London—Germany's businesslike Ambassador-at-large Joachim von Ribbentrop flew to London with a brief-case that was the cynosure of world attention. That brief-case is said to contain Adolf Hitler's reply to the Locarno Powers' peace plan.

France is believed to have executed something of a "coup de théâtre" in engineering the adjournment of the Council and its return to Geneva. This action was taken even as Herr von Ribbentrop was in the air with the German reply. The Locarno powers will remain to negotiate with him.

Conjectures, based largely upon utterances of German Foreign Office

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Boston News Today:

Housing Administration Urges Flood Loan Speed
Mayor Says He Will Sign Antihorn-Tooting Law
Dorgan Assails Kirtley Mather at Oath Hearing
Women Organize Giant Clothes Sorting Job
Roosevelt-pledged Delegates Named by McGrath
Sailors at Sea Send Help to Flood Needy

These and other stories of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

Council Ends With Locarno Powers in Rift

French at Loggerheads With British Over London Terms

Sudden Adjournment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 24—With the Locarno powers clearly at loggerheads, despite the joint proposals drawn up here last week, the adjournment of the League Council "sine die," which was decided at a brief private session of the Council today, finds all concerned with tempers slightly more frayed than is desirable if the present delicate negotiations are to succeed.

The French, who last week were patting themselves on their backs because at last they had got, as they thought, a firm promise of military assistance from Britain, are today furious because they find that promise is apparently contingent not on Germany's acceptance or refusal of the London proposals, but on the acceptability in Britain's eyes of the German counter-proposals.

France May Quit

There is again serious talk in French circles of France's going its own way and taking a firm line against Germany, irrespective of what Britain does.

The French are particularly annoyed at the fact that the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, as they see it, has gone out of his way to invite Reichsführer Adolf Hitler to turn down the London proposals.

Another difficulty is that Italy has informed the other Locarno powers that she cannot implement her guarantee unless sanctions are lifted and cannot participate in any international police force until Britain relaxes her naval preparations in the Mediterranean.

League Also Split

The League Council itself is also divided. Poland in particular disapproves of what it considers an attempt by the big powers to dictate to the League. And the French, who consider that the London atmosphere of fog is not conducive to the clear-cut legal consideration which they want given to the issue, are anxious that the Council's deliberations be pursued henceforward at Geneva.

Meanwhile, discussions of the Locarno powers have been resumed with the return to London of Herr Hitler's special envoy, Joachim von Ribbentrop, this evening. But they are to be on the French side through ordinary diplomatic channels, as a mark of displeasure at the British "pro-German" attitude.

French Disappointed At British Failure To Back Ultimatum

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, March 24—Foreign Minister Pierre Etienne Flandin definitely refuses to return to London to discuss any German counter-proposals if these amount in effect to a rejection of the agreement reached by other Locarno powers, it is officially stated here.

This does not mean, however—as the French press today attempts to imply for strategic reasons—that France bars in advance any discussion of Germany's counter propositions. The French Government, the Monitor is able to state on the highest authority, is prepared to discuss through regular diplomatic channels any means of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Blue Ribboner?

Wide World

The Queen Mary

Superliner Viewed From the Air at Shipyard Near Glasgow

The Queen Mary Quits Shipyard For Trial Runs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GREENOCK, Scot., March 24—Anchored at Tail of the Bank after successfully completing the first stage of her passage to sea, the superliner Queen Mary rests today before resuming her journey south and undergoing trials.

Along the shores of the Clyde, over a 15-mile course, hundreds of thousands of spectators witnessed the spectacle of Britain's queen of the Atlantic glide slowly between the green fields spread out from both banks of the river and embark on the serious mission for which she was designed.

Despite the narrowness of the river, at one point 300 feet across, the mammoth vessel cleared the channel easily but for two places, Dalmuir and near Bowling, where partings of the hawsers and tidal conditions conspired to place the huge ship almost at right angles across the stream in a dangerous position where so much depended upon the tide. In both cases the ship went aground momentarily, but careful maneuvering got her straight into the channel again.

Loud Blast of Sirens

Once Bowling was passed those responsible for the navigation of the steamship heaved a sigh of relief. No further incident marred the pageant of the Clyde. The weather was favorable. A slight breeze and cloudy skies gave way to sunshine, although the strong shoulders of the Kilpatrick hills were softened by mist as the gigantic vessel wended her way by them down the widening channel.

At Bowling the Queen Mary gave a loud blast of siren as a tribute to Henry Bell whose steamboat, the Comet, was the first to sail the Clyde

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Army Takes Over Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, March 24 (AP)—President Vargas, proclaiming the equivalent of a state of war throughout Brazil as a result of "subversive activities," enforced martial law today over this nation of 47,000,000 people.

The executive decree, effective for 90 days, was published last night, just 51 hours before the expiration of the three-month state of siege, declared during the November uprising, characterized by the Administration as Communistic.

Simultaneously, a number of prominent persons, including a Senator, a radical member of the Chamber of Deputies, a leader of the Government Opposition and an army captain were arrested in a swft roundup.

Covers Broad Field

The decree, coming as the climax to a week of political conferences, declared:

"Whereas renewed investigations reveal a grave recrudescence of subversive activities; . . .

"Whereas more energetic measures for repression and prevention are necessary;

"Whereas it is the fundamental duty of the state to safeguard, along with institutions, the principles of social authority and order;

"Therefore, the first grave internal commotion, articulated in several sections of the country since November, 1935, with subversive ends, is hereby declared the equivalent of a state of war throughout the national territory."

The decree suspended constitutional guarantees, including those forbidding the death penalty, banishment or perpetual confiscation of property.

Coming at a time when the nation appeared to be returning to normal conditions rapidly after the November uprising, the decree put in abeyance constitutional laws against coercion, violation of acquired rights or reprisals for philosophical, political or religious convictions.

It abolished the right of foreign travelers to enter the nation unmolested, nullified for three months rights to ample legal defense and made anyone liable to custody at the discretion of the authorities.

Applies to All States

It enabled the Chief Executive to detain senators, deputies, members of the Supreme Court and other justices, state governors and assemblymen and empowered him to apply censorship.

Vicente Rao, Minister of Justice and Interior, was entrusted with execution of the decree, which became effective immediately and was communicated to all 20 states.

All nine cabinet ministers, in addition to President Vargas, signed the decree.

Authoritative sources interpreted the decree as meaning surface signs of returning normalcy had not impressed Government officials, even though Luiz Carlos Prestes, reputed chieftain of the November uprising, is now in jail.

Prestes was arrested here March 5 on information given to police by Victor Allan Barron, who authorities said committed suicide later and who was identified by the United States Embassy as an agent of the Comintern. Barron, 25, was a native of Portland, Ore.

Senate Boosts Army Fund To Peace Record

$611,362,604 Budget Is Called 'Provocative' to Other Nations

Opposition Crushed

Effort to Restore Money For Florida Canal Again Defeated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 24—Riding over the protests of a small minority charging deliberate preparation for war, the Senate yesterday surpassed the House by $66,000,000 in its readiness to appropriate for the army and sent to conference a record peacetime appropriation for the War Department.

The final vote was 35 to 12 after a spirited debate in which the majority asserted the necessity for more adequate defense in the face of world unrest while the minority insisted that the bill was "provocative" to other nations, and that "if we are going into military business it is not large enough," but "if we are not, it is too large."

$611,362,604 Provided

As approved by the Senate the bill provides a total of $611,362,604 of which $226,662,958 is for nonmilitary purposes such as federal rivers and harbors work which is under jurisdiction of the army engineers. This leaves a balance of $384,699,646 for strictly military purposes as compared to a military appropriation for the current fiscal year of $351,320,626. The Senate military total exceeds the original budget figure by $9,674,136.

While the total in the Senate bill will probably be reduced by a few millions in conference the reduction will be made primarily in the nonmilitary features. In the end the military features are considered certain to be at least $380,000,000. The navy is expecting to spend during the coming year a total of $609,000,000 including public works allotments plus regular appropriations, thereby bringing the national defense expenditures already in sight to $989,000,000.

Excluding Battleships

These figures do not, however, provide for two or three new battleships which it is known authoritatively the Administration expects to lay down as soon as the present Washington-London Naval Treaty expires on Dec. 31 of this year. The appropriations for these ships have been deliberately omitted from the current budget out of deference to the new naval conference now winding up its work in London. But money for commencing them is to be requested in a subsequent deficiency appropriation bill which is almost certain to boost the final figure for the coming fiscal year well over the billion-dollar point.

A heated incident to the Senate's passage of the War Department bill was the question of the Florida Ship Canal. The budget had asked $12,000,000 for work on this project during the coming fiscal year on which $5,400,000 of relief funds have already been spent. The House eliminated the feature, however, as also did the Senate committee. A previous effort to restore this appropriation was defeated, but came within a single vote of success when a motion to reconsider was made yesterday. Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri, who had previously opposed the allottment, changed as did other Democrats presumably as the result of Administration pressure. It was defeated, however, by 36 to 35.

Abandoned For Time

The vote on the canal allotment is expected to end further controversy on the subject so far as the present Congress is concerned. If re-elected Mr. Roosevelt is expected to revive the issue next year, but considering the evident disapproval of both House and Senate for a project which was initiated by the President out of relief funds and never approved by Congress it is probable that it will be abandoned for the time being.

Previously the Senate also refused to restore to the bill a 10 per cent limit on profits which private airplane or ordnance manufacturers might make on army contracts. This profit limitation had been opposed by representatives of the War Department during hearings primarily on the ground that it would operate to keep aircraft companies from bidding on army orders. It was pointed out that in military procurement an aircraft company is required to submit a completed sample ship with their bid.

The cost of such a sample ship is so high, according to the army experts, that no company would be willing to risk that much money unless there were a prospect of recouping from a contract more profitable than 10 per cent. Army officers look upon this profit to the manufacturer not as clear profit, but as payment for the expensive experimentation and research necessary to the development of new and improved planes.

Virginia Relief Bill Passes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The $1,530,000 relief bill was passed by the State Senate on the eve of the General Assembly's adjournment. The General Assembly urged Congress to hold in a separate trust fund 90 per cent of pay roll taxes paid by Virginia employers for ultimate return to this State, should the Jobless Insurance Act be declared invalid.

Peace Added to Curriculum Of New York City Schools

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 24—Teachers in the New York City schools were called upon today by Dr. Harold G. Campbell, superintendent of schools, to emphasize the importance of world peace, but to avoid pleading the cause of any doctrine of "pacifism or non-resistance in their educational work.

"In view of unsettled conditions throughout the world today, it becomes increasingly important for the public schools to inculcate the ideals of peace," he said. "I wish to emphasize again the importance of teaching our pupils the futility, horrors and devastation of war, and the blessings and benefits of peace.

Pacificism Opposed

"Such instruction does not mean the teaching of pacificism or nonresistance, or the giving up of any rights which we hold sacred. It does not mean that our pupils shall forget that they and their parents are enjoying the full advantages of American citizenship because our forefathers held some things dearer than life itself."

Dr. Campbell stressed what he regards "as the meaning of peace education," stating that educators should "instill into pupils ideas of the brotherhood of man, respect for the institutions, manners and customs of other peoples, as well as for our own institutions, manners and customs and an appreciation of the sanctity of human life, regardless of race, color or creed."

37,000 Get Message

The message was distributed in a circular to 37,000 teachers who have charge of the 1,104,000 students enrolled in New York City's 830 schools.

Each principal was instructed by Dr. Campbell to use his own judgment in arranging peace exercises, but he recommended that efforts should be undertaken to enlist the co-operation of pupils.

The text of the circular follows:

In view of unsettled conditions throughout the world today, it becomes increasingly important for the public schools to inculcate the ideals of peace. I wish to emphasize again the importance of teaching our pupils the futility, horrors and devastation of war, and the blessings and benefits of peace. Such instruction does not mean the teaching of pacifism or nonresistance or the giving up of any rights which we hold sacred. It does not mean that our pupils shall forget that they and their parents are enjoying the full advantages of American citizenship because our forefathers held some things dearer than life itself.

Peace Not Pacifism

On the other hand, peace education does mean that we should instill into the minds of pupils ideas of the brotherhood of man, respect for institutions, manners and customs of other peoples, as well as for our own institutions, manners and customs, and an appreciation of the sanctity of human life, regardless of race, color or creed.

Our teaching of peace ought to lead to a conviction that the human race, in settling disputes among nations, should rise to a higher plane than it has reached

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The Mother Church Relief Fund

CONTRIBUTIONS to the emergency RELIEF FUND of The Mother Church which is available for flood relief may be sent to Edward L. Ripley, Treasurer, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Russian Convicts Build Roads Under Former Secret Police

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The Kremlin has assigned another major task—construction of a nationwide highway system—to the Commissariat of the Interior, which includes former Ogpu and controls all prison labor, political and otherwise, in Soviet Russia. This assignment probably means that the Kremlin intends to force the pace of highway construction, which has military as well as economic importance.

The former Ogpu, with its ample prison labor, has gained a high reputation for industrial efficiency. It has performed previous assignments so well that the Kremlin increasingly entrusts to it tasks considered of immediate importance. In recent years it has completed cheaply and well the Baltic-White Sea Canal, has almost finished the Moscow-Volga Canal, and has effectually reorganized the turbulent cotton growers of central Asia. It has played an important part in the development of gold mining and timber cutting in the Soviet arctic.

Two Good Roads

Highway construction will give the Commissariat of the Interior steady use of surplus prison labor for years to come. Soviet Russia, with an area covering almost one sixth of the earth's land surface, has very few good roads. A motorized army and increasing motor transport demand an extensive highway system. At present, not even such centers as Moscow and Leningrad are connected by decent motor highways.

Free labor is not easily recruited for highway construction. Most workers prefer to labor in new factories and industries. Peasant women have provided much o. the labor for roads built thus far.

But the Commissariat of the Interior can send its army of workers where it likes; it can figure upon low labor costs and practically no labor turnover. It knows that when it trains a worker, it is assured of his or her services for a definite term of years.

Dwindling Return

A foreign labor leader who recently visited Russia asked how much a skilled draftsman normally receives, and was told 450 rubles a month. He then asked how much the same draftsman would receive if he became a political prisoner, and was told 45 rubles a month, plus board and room. At this rate, the Commissariat of the Interior's labor costs are far below the prevailing wage.

No official figures are available concerning the number of prisoners at the disposal of the Commissariat, which of course vary from time to time. The prisoner army, including political prisoners, has been estimated at anywhere from 1,500,000 to 5,000,000 men and women. It includes a large number of skilled workmen and specialists, which accounts for the Commissariat's efficiency.

Aside from the fact that they are under coercion and are poorly paid, the Commissariat's workers seem to be fairly well treated. They are housed in crude but roughly comfortable quarters, are warmly dressed and receive an ample but rough diet.

The Commissariat endeavors to provide schools for children of workers, and study circles for adults. Political education, converting prisoners into Communists, is regarded as an important task. The workers have clubs of a sort and libraries.

No Segregation

But political prisoners are mixed up with ordinary criminals. A murderer may live and work side by side with a former Communist who differed from the present dominant faction, or with a "kulak" who opposed the Kremlin's collectivization policy. In fact, Russian Communists assert that political offenders are more dangerous to the state than ordinary criminals, and the former are therefore more likely to be treated severely.

Some Russians believed that the supply of political prisoners soon would be exhausted. The ruling party has "liquidated" so many hostile groups, they felt, that in a short time repression of political malcontents would no longer be necessary.

But new forms of "class enemies" are constantly discovered. Recently, for example, there has been widespread opposition to introduction of the "Stakhanoff movement," designed to speed up work in state industries. Hundreds, perhaps thousands, of executives and ordinary workers who resisted this movement have joined the ranks of the prisoner army directed by the Commissariat of the Interior. For the next few years these men and women will be among those building Russia's new roads.

North Chinese Organizing To Halt Japanese

(Continued from Page 1)

as an index to the widespread Chinese resentment against Japan's advance.

The recent student demonstrations, the student crusades into the interior in the dead of winter to arouse the peasants against Japan, the determined efforts of educators to maintain their schools here in the face of almost inevitable suppression at Japanese hands—all seem to indicate that Japan's dream of an Asia united under her sway is not shared by thinking Chinese in the North, despite the fact that it is here that that dream is being realized most rapidly.

America Losing Out On Trade With China; Japan Gains Steadily

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—There has been a 31 per cent decline in the total volume of China's imports during the last two years, from 1,345,567,188 Chinese dollars (now worth about one third an American dollar but of greatly fluctuating value, between 5-to-1 and nearly 2-to-1, during recent months) for 1933 to 919,211,322 Chinese dollars for 1935.

Therefore an increased percentage of Chinese imports does not necessarily represent a greater volume of business. But it is important to note that in the case of Japan and Germany, last year's trade actually was larger than in 1934—Japan doing 139,500,000 Chinese dollars' worth for 1935 as compared with 126.8 in 1934 and the corresponding figures for Germany being 103.3 and 93.3, while America stood at 174.9 and 271.7.

Out of the 32 broad classifications of commodities imported into China, Japan gained in 23 while the United States moved up in but nine categories and declined in 22 with no figures recorded for one.

While Japan showed a fairly steady advance in almost every class of trade with no startling increase in any, some of the American reductions were spectacular—notably in raw cotton, tobacco and cereals and flour.

Remarking upon this, the Shanghai financial organ, Finance and Commerce, says that Japan's total imports under any single heading would not be comparable to one of these declines:

"Her largest imports into China last year were metals and they represented a value of considerably less than eight million gold (customs) units" as compared with losses by America of 14,000,000 in raw cotton, 11.5 in tobacco and 12.4 in cereals and flour. This organ goes on:

What of Another Loan?

"Unless America arranges another loan with China, it is difficult to see how she will ever recapture the wheat trade with this country, for, of course, her imports of cereals in 1934 were due to the credits established, and the slump last year was inevitable. As regards tobacco and cotton, it is possible that there may be some little advance in future upon the record low figures of last year, but in view of the steady improvement in Chinese agricultural methods, and the attention now being concentrated upon raising better domestic crops, it is unlikely that the imports of these commodities will again reach their previous high level. Undoubtedly, the mainstay of America's import trade with China has been fundamentally weakened, and if due recognition is paid to that fact, it seems very probable indeed that Japan, with her progress in so many and varied directions, will soon take the first place as supplier to the Chinese market."

In exports from China, China's trade for the month of December showed a surplus over imports of 5,351,427 Chinese dollars—a situation which is believed not to have prevailed since 1876, though there was a favorable trade balance prevailing in 1864 and again from 1872 to 1876.

Part of the reason for this favorable balance, desperately sought by various means and finally by China's action in going off a silver standard and on to a managed currency "pegged" at around 29½ United States cents to the Chinese dollar, was a falling off in imports, but there was also a substantial increase in exports.

The total China trade for 1935 shows a decrease of 4.4 per cent in Chinese dollars, as compared with 1934, represented by a decline of 10.7 per cent in exports and a gain of 7.5 per cent in imports. On a gold basis there was an increase of 1.4 per cent in total trade for 1935, made up of 12.5 per cent rise in exports and fall of 4.3 per cent in imports.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

A Man in the News

Capt. Sir Edgar Britten
Commander of the Queen Mary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

It is a far cry for Capt. Sir Edgar Britten as he takes command of the superliner Queen Mary, from the days of 1914 when, having taken a cargo from Liverpool to Archangel in the Lycia, and though it was late in the open navigation season, he tried to make a run for it through the White Sea and so back to Liverpool, only to get caught in the ice almost within sight of the open sea and stay for five months in the extreme of an arctic winter.

The Lycia had been chartered to take the cargo out from Liverpool, and when Captain Britten took aboard another cargo for the homeward voyage he felt sure he could beat the ice out.

But it is a strange sea, with strange and unpredictable whims, and even while seeming to smile at him, as he stood on the bridge homeward bound, she set her face in an icy mask and wrapped the bluish folds of her garments close about her and barred the way. It was the middle of May before she relented.

Hard Battle With Ice

Captain Britten made only five miles through the ice the first day they could raise anchor. It took several days more to go the bare 100 miles to the open sea. The rest of the way, into Hull, Eng., was like a sail on a millpond, by comparison.

Captain Britten was knighted in 1933. He began his life of the sea 40 years ago, serving his seaman's apprenticeship in the barque Jessie Osborne, a trader for the west coast of South America.

At the turn of the century he joined the Cunard Line as a junior officer in the Ivernia. He was cut out to be a man of the sea, and he moved along rapidly in posts until in 1914 he was in command of the Phrygia which was in the Mediterranean service. He served for a bit in the famous Campania, and it was then that he transferred to the Lycia.

Important Comands

From the Lycia he was made staff captain in the Aquitania, and there came a period during which he served, in rapid succession, as commander of a half dozen famous Cunard ships, including the Berengaria and Mauretania.

You don't get these "sea dogs" to say much about themselves or about their careers at sea. The sea doesn't teach men to talk, only to watch, and to be steady and sure, and to act, if need be, in face of danger. It will be a great day for Captain Sir Edgar in his heart, when the Queen Mary takes to sea on her maiden voyage; but if you happened to stand at his elbow on that day, and dared to break in on his seaman's business, you could not possibly hope for any more than "It's just another voyage." And you wouldn't even get that.

Tree Conservation Society Strikes Modern Note in Chile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—An agronomical association has been formed here with a view to protecting trees and plant vegetation. It is known as the Sociedad de Amigos del Arbol—Society of the Friends of the Tree—and its members are pledged to secure official attention to woods and parks and to any public avenue where trees are growing.

Such an announcement, commonplace as it may be in North America and Europe, has peculiar significance in South America, where until a comparatively recent date the woodman has been implored not "to save the tree." It is a fact, however explained, that trees and large scale vegetation have always been associated with the melancholy side of Spanish-American literature. In many of the countries, trees have only been allowed to reach the zenith of their growth in public parks. A high or overhanging tree with generous shade has seldom escaped the municipal ax, being considered out of harmony with urban beautification schemes. In this way many a beautiful or historic tree has been lost to South American cities.

Popular View Changed

The formation of a tree protection organization is unique, therefore, in this southern continent and represents a decided change in popular opinion. Promoters of the Sociedad de Amigos del Arbol in Santiago state that an entirely new civic outlook has been cultivated, permitting widespread co-operation to secure the ends of the society—prevention of the mistreatment and deterioration of trees and shrubs; provision of more woods within urban limits; tree planting in existing public parks; propagation of information regarding vegetation; securing a place in the school curriculum for lesons on the tree and its importance as a factor in political economy; protection of trees of historic interest; conservation of indigenous trees and vegetation; and free distribution of seeds.

Argentines have been encouraged by the Chilean initiative, and similar associations are reported to have been formed in several of the Andean republics.

But the South American friends of the tree are up against many difficulties arising from old-standing practices and prejudice. Writing on this aspect of the matter, La Nacion of Buenos Aires declared that "the enemies of the tree who had lain low for some time have suddenly sprung into action." In an editorial, it points out that these enemies had commenced to wreak their fury on the old and magnificent plantations that gave shade to the Avenida Vertiz, opposite the race course in the Argentine capital. It continues:

"Municipal gangs of laborers, arriving on the scene in motors at a speed which look as though they were anxious to carry out their attack before the police could appear and put a stop to it, are chopping down the great trunks and making off with them at a giddy rate. The success of the municipal achievement consists, as in wars, of placing the foe in the position of beholding the irremediable results of a consummated act. The trees that have been destroyed can never be replaced within the lifetime of the present generation. They have practically disappeared forever. And all that remains is to enquire why the municipality should have committed such a tremendous mistake."

Violence Flares Up Throughout Mexico

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MEXICO, D. F., March 24 — At least 27 persons were killed and several score were wounded in various parts of Mexico, reports from the provinces said yesterday, as discontent in rural districts over the political and labor situation flared over the week end into open fighting.

Only Saturday, Gen. Juan Soto Lara, commander of the military zone, announced that he had put an end to the insurgent attacks after his troops had killed many rebels in scattered engagements and a number of other leaders of antigovernment groups had surrendered.

Heavy police guards patrolled the capital yesterday, and prevented threatened clashes between rival labor organizations, one anti-Communist demonstration was broken up by the police, who arrested two speakers.

Washington Drys Open Fire on Liquor Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—Repeal of all laws legalizing the manufacture, transportation and sale of intoxicating liquors marked the demands of delegates to the Washington state convention here of the Prohibition Party.

Other planks in the drafted platform would make horse racing illegal, and would outlaw all strikes. A strong stand was taken against lax morality, and without a dissenting vote, the Townsend plan was adopted.

Simplification of government activities, abolishment of filing fees for candidates for office, centralization of law enforcement under state and federal jurisdictions, and revision of court procedure also were advocated.

The Queen Mary Quits Shipyard For Trial Runs

(Continued from Page 1)

and whose monument rises above the ruins of Dunglass Castle. Further down the river the Queen Mary with siren again gave a salute to James Watt whose inventions made steam manipulation possible.

Pilot Has Delicate Task

The delicate nature of the job confronting the pilot is evident in the fact that the vessel's draft is 35 feet and the channel in parts is not much more than 40. The slow passage provided onlookers with an excellent opportunity to see the great ship under her own power, although assisted by a swarm of tugboats.

Joy mingled with pride on the faces of the spectators, perched on electric cranes, on housetops, on the roofs of engineering shops and buildings as they saw the greatest triumph of British engineering genius leave the fitting-out basin in John Brown's yard, enter the main stream, hesitate as if bidding adieu to her cradle and turn down the river.

To the shipyard workers the Queen Mary represented a symbol of better times, for she was born in depression and led the van of progress which spelled the way out. Her official tonnage of 80,773 makes her the largest vessel in the world.

No event in the shipbuilding world has been followed with more intense interest.

Pertinent Questions

A note of expectancy hung in the air, and on the lips of thousands of onlookers the questions arose:

Will she capture the blue ribbon of the Atlantic?

Does she herald a new era of gigantic ships?

Is the berth from which she has just emerged to be filled soon with the foundations of an even larger and even speedier vessel?

To other people the thought leapt to the fore: Is the narrowing Atlantic, which the Queen Mary symbolizes, an indication of the approaching unity between the great English-speaking nations?

Event of 1812 Recalled

But to those familiar with the history of the Clyde the Queen Mary's departure sent memories winging back to the year 1812, when the first steamship in Europe, the Comet—which trailed Robert Fulton's steamboat on the Hudson by some five years—started her momentous voyage over the same route to Greenock.

Could the remotest dreams of the builders of Henry Bell's three horsepower Comet have envisioned an 80,773-ton liner, equipped for the modest purse with comforts and conveniences of an elegant and splendor which even the most opulent then could never have commanded, riding the waters of a river which at that time was impeded by shoals and sandbanks, a river which their fathers could wade across?

Shipbuilding Pre-eminence

Great have been the changes since this vessel 38 feet long, made its first voyage. The Clyde has risen to be one of the great shipbuilding areas of the world. Its capacity for the production of ships is reckoned at 50 per cent of that for the whole of the United Kingdom.

No less than 25 per cent of vessels of more than 20,000 tons gross flying the British flag are, it is estimated, Clyde-built, and of ships between 15,000 and 20,000 tons gross the Clyde is said to represent a proportion of approximately 50 per cent.

All Classes of Craft

Every description of mercantile tonnage and warship has been built on the yards which line its banks, while one of the oldest points of interest, Port Glasgow, has a reputation second to none for the construction of dredgers, harbor and river craft, and tonnage which has played an important part in carrying the banner of civilization to distant lands.

From the yards of the Clyde have come the Hood and Renown, and modern lines such as the Empress of Britain and the Empress of Japan, in addition to the Queen Mary.

Near Watt's Birthplace

Greenock, at which the Queen Mary lies at anchor, is an interesting point for the great liner to pause, since it was the birthplace of James Watt, whose inventions contributed as much as those of any other man to the development of steam navigation, which has made the masterpieces of engineering craftsmanship of today possible.

Launched by Queen Mary in the presence of the late King George and the present King Edward VIII at Clydebank on Sept. 26, 1934, the Queen Mary is scheduled to make her maiden voyage to New York from Southampton and Cherbourg on May 27.

Size, speed, dignity and power have combined to make the great liner the last word in transatlantic travel. Her structure embodies the latest advances in naval work, modern engineering and scientific research, while great artists have given of their best to ensure the beauty of her saloons and lounges.

New York City Pressmen Get Advance in Wages

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—The first pay rise in five years was distributed today to thousands of pressmen employed by magazines and commercial plants in the metropolitan area. Under a new contract, to run for two years, effected by the New York Printing Pressmen's Union, day men receive $2.50 a week more, while men on night and early day shifts get $1 more.

Another rise of $1 a man on all shifts will be effective next Jan. 1, and from Jan. 1, 1938 to March 1, 1938, day men will be raised another dollar. The prevailing weekly wage scale is $60 to $66 for web pressmen; $52.50 for cylinder and automatic job pressmen, and $47.05 for job pressmen.

Rift Between Locarno Powers Reported as Council Adjourns

(Continued from Page 1)

"restoring international order" in the Rhineland so that international negotiations including Germany may follow.

Irritation Felt

French opinion is unquestionably irritated at the moment because of what is consisdered here to be an English maneuver to force France to still greater concessions. After formally agreeing—as M. Flandin asserted in his speech to the French Chamber of Deputies—that the "negotiations with Germany will only be opened after the German Government has expressly accepted all previous conditions which form an indivisible whole," Britain, it is complained here, has now turned around and presented this accord to the Reich as mere "proposals." The statement by Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, yesterday to this effect has aroused a storm of resentful protests in the French press.

Will Line Up With Britain

A calmer view of the situation, however, is taken in French official and diplomatic circles. It is true that M. Flandin's departure from Paris today for his electoral district constitutes a deliberately staged refusal to return to London now to discuss personally Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's reply. But it is admitted in official circles that the Government will eventually be obliged to line up alongside Britain, since France is above all concerned with preserving the Anglo-French-Belgian military arrangement included in the London accord.

Compromise on Police Possible

Nevertheless, it is made clear in Paris, that the French Government will hold unyieldingly for a gesture of some sort by Germany designed in French eyes to restore respect for international law. The semiofficial suggestion is advanced here today that the proposed narrow neutral zone with an international police force on German territory might be abandoned in return for the assurance that the Reich would not construct any fortifications in the Rhineland—this being the key-point to France's objection of remilitarization of the zone.

The general impression in governmental circles here is that no decisive development can be expected now until after the French election early in May.

Council Asks Locarno Powers to Negotiate With German Führer

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LONDON, March 24—The League of Nations Council—without waiting to hear directly from Reichsführer Adolf Hitler—voted today to adjourn without taking further action on Germany's violation of the Locarno Pact.

The Council members decided they would reassemble at Geneva whenever their president, Mr. Stanley M. Bruce of Australia, called them to meet.

In the meantime, Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Italy—the cosignatories and guarantors of the Locarno Pact—are to continue negotiations with Germany.

Quick Decision

The council made its quick decision while Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop, Herr Hitler's special ambassador, was traveling by airplane from Berlin with his chief's eagerly-awaited reply.

The Council explained its adjournment by stating:

"It was believed action by the Council should momentarily be suspended because of existing conversations." It invited the Locarno Pact powers to "keep the Council informed of the developments of these conversations."

An authoritative source said France was disappointed by Great Britain's attitude toward Germany and consequently sought adjournment of the League body.

Followed Conference

The feasibility of proposing that the Council adjourn was discussed privately today by M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, the French Minister of State for International Affairs, with Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, Foreign Commissar of Russia, and Mr. Nicholas Titulescu, Foreign Minister of Roumania.

Two other factors complicated the situation, in addition to the lack of official word from Herr Hitler at the time the Council met privately:

First, Premier Mussolini had not yet replied with either a ratification or a rejection of the plan for settling the Rhineland situation.

Second, word from Paris said that France had flatly refused to consider any counter-proposals by Herr Hitler.

Archbishop Urges Action

Growing alarm lest the statesmen let slip an opportunity for reconstruction of Europe's security system was reflected in a letter delivered to Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin today from the Archbishop of Canterbury.

On behalf of leading representatives of Christian communions in England, Scotland and Wales, the Archbishop urged that every effort be made to employ for peace "the singular opportunity which may not return."

"Though we recognize that the recent action of Germany is inconsistent with respect for treaty obligations, yet we feel bound in fairness to admit that other powers have not always observed the spirit of their obligations, both under the Locarno treaty and the Covenant of the League of Nations," the churchmen wrote.

Duff Cooper Criticized

The letter coincided with a criticism by Minister of War Alfred Duff Cooper of "ignorant clergymen who presume to give the Government advice."

The War Minister, in an address to the Conservative Club at Birmingham last night, challenged the assertion by Canon T. A. E. Davey of Liverpool Cathedral that he would not offer prayers for the Government because some of the Locarno proposals to Germany were "monstrous and unjustifiable."

"Since they have burst in on politics," Mr. Duff Cooper said, "I would advise them that it was our religion to pray even for our enemies."

Ribbentrop Returns To London to Carry On Rhine Discussion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, March 24—Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's special ambassador, Joachim von Ribbentrop, returned to London by air today to continue conversations with the League Council on the Locarno memorandum.

Throughout the deliberations, Herr Hitler and his advisers have maintained closest touch with England through conversations between the British Ambassador at Berlin, Sir Eric Phipps, and the German Foreign Minister, Baron Constantin von Neurath.

British public opinion has been a factor of outstanding importance influencing the German attitude with Herr Hitler and his advisers, who have been greatly relieved at the indication that the British public appreciates Germany's demand for sovereignty sufficiently to disapprove of a new occupation of the Rhineland zone by international troops and that it objects to the Franco-British military alliance.

In these circumstances Germany's reply has been framed so as to try to retain a maximum amount of sympathy of the British public while at the same time maintaining what Herr Hitler considers consistent with his ideas of German national honor and equality.

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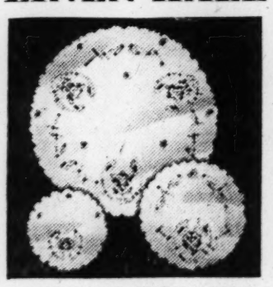

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

spokesmen, had led the world to believe that Hitler had refused that part of the plan that obligated him to admit an international police force into the Rhineland.

It was further conjectured that Hitler had left the door open to further negotiations—maybe through an alternative plan. Had Hitler desired to withdraw from the negotiations, he probably would not have returned von Ribbentrop to London.

A Rift

France and England are experiencing a slight difference in their points of view England is inclined to modify the conditions imposed on Germany, lest any trifling punitive gesture obstruct the great ends that might be served by a world peace conference.

France is said to have assumed the position that the conditions cannot be modified.

The rhythm of negotiations seems to have brought the powers to the dissonance stage, with the usual threats and ultimatums flying the rounds.

Reich—Rhineland Plebiscite Stirs Fervor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin—Germany approaches its plebiscite on the remilitarization of the Rhineland in a state of national fervor. On Friday, Adolf Hitler, who has tirelessly evangelized the German people, will speak at the famous Krupps' Arms Works in Essen. Just before his final appeal for a united Germany, the entire nation is to burst into sound and waving bunting as sirens shrill and flags are run up to remain until after the elections on Sunday. Saturday will be observed as a National German day of honor, freedom and peace, and Hitler's last appeal will be broadcast from Cologne.

Challenger—The Queen Mary Leaves Shipyard

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Glasgow—Great Britain's new superliner, the Queen Mary, moved slowly down the Clyde River on its first trip, grounding twice but escaping damage. So vast was the ship that it gave the impression that the opposite shore had moved closer and was adrift. Hundreds of thousands lined the banks as the great ship took the water from the John Brown's shipyard. In the thoughts of many was the query:

"Will she capture the blue ribbon of the Atlantic?"

"Not if the men in the engine room and at the furnaces of France's great Normandie can help it," one may safely reply.

The Queen Mary is scheduled to make her maiden voyage to New York from Southampton May 27. And the hammers fly on the special dock under construction in New York for her arrival.

The Queen Mary's official tonnage of 80,773 may have been exceeded by recent alterations in the Normandie.

Floods—Reconstruction Speeded

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Washington—Eastern United States from Maine to Virginia was digging out from under debris and silt. It was repairing telephone lines, salvaging what the mud and waters had spared, laying plans for widespread reconstruction as town selectmen and mayors bombarded state capitals with pleas for money and the states sent their appeals on to Washington.

Hartford, one of New England's hardest hit cities, made progress toward restoration symbolic of progress everywhere. It had two thirds of its 40,000 telephones functioning again and 35 of the city's largest industries were slated to recommence operation today.

Further flood details: Page 1.

'Reds'—Japan Eyes Conflict in North China

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Peiping—Suitoucheng, a city in North Central China—and the reputed Communists capital—is reported taken by Nationalist forces. This victory, according to militarists, has broken the momentum of the recent violent resurgence of Communist aggression. Nevertheless fighting continues between the Nationalist forces numbering 38,000 and Communists.

Japan watches the present civil turmoil in Shansi Province. Civil instability has frequently provided Japan with an excuse to step into China or to dictate terms on the Asiatic mainland.

Alabama Harness Maker Can't Retire, There's Nobody to Take Over His Job

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — One profession has been found in Birmingham that is not overcrowded. J. K. Patterson, harness maker, is 68 years old and ready to retire, but he can't find anybody to take his place. He has been at the business since 1900, when a woman riding a side saddle was a common sight in Birmingham.

"For 36 years," said Mr. Patterson, "I have worked in this business. It's a fine business and I made pretty good money at it. And it is still a good business.

"But young fellows are not going into it these days," he continued. "That is the reason I can't retire. There wouldn't be anyone to take my place."

"But the automobile—" his interviewer began.

"People still use horses," he interrupted. "Right here in Birmingham are firms which use nothing but horses. One firm here has over 200 horses it uses for haulage.

"Last fall," said Mr. Patterson, "we sold more saddles than we have sold in similar periods the last five years. That's a sign business is picking up in this field."

"Of course, things aren't like they used to be. We, too, have to make some concessions to progress." He smiled and pointed to some golf bags. "Yes, we even repair those."

"That's a little different from the good old days when harness alone kept us busy."

Teaching of Peace Stressed in Schools

(Continued from Page 1)

in the past and to a determination that instead of resorting to war, nations—the people and their representatives—should solve their difficulties by conciliation, mutual agreement, arbitration or other peaceful means.

Continuous Concern

The teaching of peace should be a matter of continuous concern and should reach pupils in all grades. An excellent means is provided through assembly and other group exercises.

Each principal may use his own judgment as to the kind of exercises conducted, the time at which they are held, and their duration. Efforts should be made to enlist the maximum number of pupils in the program. So far as practicable, pupils should assist in arranging and carrying out the program, so that opportunity will be given them for self-expression, for participation in school activities and for the development of initiative and self-control. Of course, the extent to which this can be done will depend upon the age and maturity of the pupils.

Classroom Teaching

In addition to general or group exercises, advantage should be taken in classroom teaching of the opportunities for peace education presented by the courses of study in various subjects.

Each associate superintendent will make such plans and draft such suggestions and instructions as he deems best in reference to the peace exercises which are to be held in the schools under his supervision.

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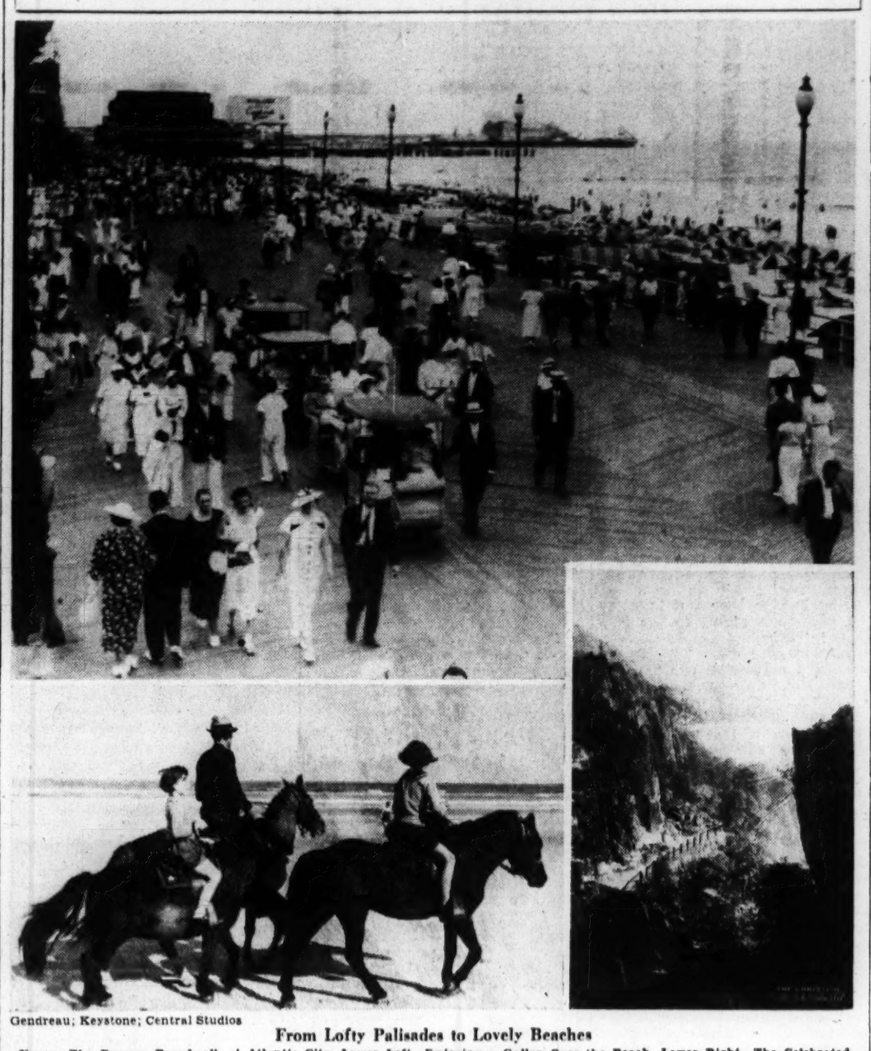
Idiosyncrasies of the New Jersey Coast



Gendreau; Keystone; Central Studios

From Lofty Palisades to Lovely Beaches

Upper—The Famous Boardwalk at Atlantic City. Lower Left—Enjoying a Gallop Over the Beach. Lower Right—The Celebrated New Jersey Palisades

Lazy Beaches Lie Alluringly Along Shores of New Jersey

Traveltalk

By M. LeTour

New Jersey and Delaware beaches are long and white and lazy; their mountains are lush green scarred with gray boulders; their waters are fast and clear as they tumble from the hills, reckless and merry as they roll in over the shallows and race in on hard packed sands. Generally speaking, when garrulous moods are upon me and I crave the companionship of pleasure-bent crowds, I think of these beaches—Atlantic City, Long Branch, Ocean City, Cape May. A contagious care-freeness seems to pervade the interminable board walks, welter in the surf, frolic among the recreation piers. One feels like gamboling a bit. What ho, let's be frolicsome! You know the feeling. The travel pamphlets will tell you it has something to do with the invigorating salt air, the pleasant atmospheric effluence from the Gulf Stream; but I always feel that it comes from the general determination shared by all classes who make up the hundreds of thousands of visitors, to lay aside dull routine and revel in a sense of freedom. Splash we go in the surf! Up we come with a mouthful of salt water mixed with laughter! That sort of thing! A good stiff roller is sometimes most efficacious in knocking the stuffing out of mournful inhibitions. And that's the urge which usually takes me off to a New Jersey or Delaware beach.

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Altogether different is the call of the Jersey highlands, and her northern lakes. There the spell is one of restfulness and easy-do-as-you-pleaseness. One can enjoy a foursome in the morning, and hie off to a tranquil glen or canoe to a sequestered cove in the afternoon and let time wander by unnoticed; or one can strike off into the back woods over an old lumber road, say, and find in a half-hour's walk as remote a mountain fastness as you please. It's access to all sorts of places which fit all sorts of moods that make the general section of New Jersey and Delaware so attractive to me as to demand a yearly jaunt thither.

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The romance of three centuries joins the last word in vacation entertainment in the territory of which I speak. The studious traveler may find the clamshell heaps of early Indians and the site of their first government reservation, a Colonial slave plantation, an abandoned cannon-ball foundry of the Nation's first war and scenes of Washington's maneuvers. In South Jersey are remnants of shipyards where frigates and schooners were launched on tidal rivers for the Atlantic, West Indian and fishing trades and the wars of '76 and 1812. Facing the streams are mansions, now deserted, of wealthy retired sea captains of those times. Atop each of them is a cupola where the man of the sea could look afar.

And in the same day the traveler may see a selection of seashore vacation and pleasure resorts that run the gamut from Ocean Grove, where the world is shut out on Sundays, to Atlantic City.

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In the southwestern part of New Jersey one sees clammers and oystermen at work, as great ocean-going steamships plow the broad tide of the Delaware River, or tries in vain to see across Delaware Bay to Maryland.

In the northeast are smoky factories, silk mills and dye works, oil refineries and seaport industry.

In the northwest are long successions of mountain ranges, forested and gently rolling. The Kittatinny, Sourland, Jenny Jump, Kanouse, Ramapo, Green Pond, Pohatcong and Watchung Mountains are there, with blue lakes nestling in the valleys.

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The tourist may go by train, motorbus or in his own automobile. In winter he may ski or toboggan in the hills, or along the seashore may golf, ride horseback along smooth beaches or stroll on boardwalks in weather normally mild and sunny. In summer the mountain trails are not too hot, and the shore is cooled by ocean breeze, drawing vacationers from Canada, the Middle West and the East, Maryland and as far south as Georgia.

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The cost is largely a matter of choice. Throughout the State are tourist cabin camps, ranging up from $1 a day. Atlantic City, Asbury Park and other shore resorts offer everything from private homes taking roomers, small boarding houses and modest hotels, to some of the largest fire-proof hotels in the world. The latter are famous for their luxurious service, at rates up to $5 and $10 a day.

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A day in Atlantic City will serve to show, on a larger scale, what may also be found all along the Jersey coast—at Seabright, Monmouth Beach, Long Branch, Deal Beach, Asbury Park, Bradley Beach, Avon-by-the-Sea, Belmar, Como, Spring Lake, Sea Girt, Manasquan and Point Pleasant, Seaside Heights, Berkeley and Seaside Park, Barnegat City, Beach Arlington, Beach Haven and its suburbs, Atlantic City, Ocean City, Avalon, Stone Harbor, Wildwood, Cold Spring Harbor and Cape May. It serves for all the long list of resorts built on offshore islands.

Tourists there awaken from deep sleep in the ocean breeze blowing its salty tang through their rooms. On the wide Boardwalk one finds leisurely strollers and rolling-chairs.

On the landward side are candy and ice cream shops, seafood restaurants, auctions, industrial exhibits and book shops. On the ocean side are pavilions where one may sit in the sun and watch the bathers, and structures built out over the sea. A steel pier alone contains three big theaters, opera, vaudeville, circus and lounging decks.

Always the tourist in Atlantic City sees the smooth beach and surf; finds sections lined with cabanas where more exclusive folk are sunning or talking between dips in the ocean, and others where excursionists are trying to crowd a year's vacation into one almost frantic day. Far down the Boardwalk in one direction he enters neighboring cities built almost solely of fine homes. In the other direction are the busy Inlet channel and the piers where fishing and sightseeing yachts may be had.

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One, two and three squares back from the ocean are the main business avenues, shops and traffic, with motorcars whose licenses call the roll of ..ost of the states. The visitor may go native, join the 66,000 residents who are working long hours to entertain up to half a million guests, and live as inexpensively as in any average town. He may stay south of Pacific avenue in the beach section, pay more, but revel in the leisure of his own hotel with its concerts, theatricals, sun decks and beach. He may alternate between this and golf, sailing, fishing, gay night club excitement and motor exploring.

Lifeguard staffs on the Jersey coast are highly organized and efficient. Fishing ranges from lakes, rivers and sheltered bays to the Gulf Stream off-shore, with tuna, bluefish and dozens of other gamy species.

Snug Little Delaware Offers Tourists Speedy Access to Attractions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., March 24—Delaware is such a small state that one is always amazed at the loveliness packed within its boundaries. This conclusion is due to the convenience with which all points are reached. Try your level best and you can't travel more than 96 miles to reach the longest tip. And as for width—35 miles is the absolute limit. At some places the State is only nine miles wide. Of course, small areas restrict extensive tours, but the snugness of Delaware is appealing, for all of its beauty and historic sites can be seen without the regret that some attractions must be passed by for want of time.

Like all of the Middle Atlantic states, Delaware is decidedly worth a visit during spring, summer or fall, though the early spring has outstanding attractions. It comes to Delaware before her northern neighbors have fully recovered from the blasts of winter, and by April the bloom of apple and peach orchards almost buries two counties in billows of pink and white. These sensitive orchard sentinels are the first real assurance of spring, old settlers say. They rarely send forth blossoms until balmy days and nights are assured.

Egyptian Lotus

Quite as fine as the orchard bloom, however, and much rarer, is the midsummer display of Egyptian lotus that by some mysterious means took root in St. Jones' Creek, near Dover, a century ago. During late July and early August that stream is choked by their large, yellow-white blooms and spreading fronds.

While Delaware is proud of her flowers, she has even more regard for an historic background that makes the State particularly interesting to persons attracted by American architecture, traditions and history. Obviously, one of the 13 original states is certain to contain a wealth of historical sights for the tourist, and all of these can be reached conveniently in Delaware by a splendid highway system, by motorbus or over the facilities of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Quaint churches, well preserved, manifest the piety of her first settlers who set these buildings down in the woods almost before the builders had a place to lay their own heads. Practically all of the structures are said to antedate homes and public buildings. "Old Swedes" Church in Wilmington, for example, is said to have gone up in 1698, while Immanuel Church, New Castle, has been in service since 1689.

Cooch's Bridge

Delaware wears the scars of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 as well, which allows residents to point out Cooch's Bridge, where the first flag of the United States is said to have received its initiation under fire. Yet people there seem more interested in the old homesteads of settlers who were prominent in Colonial and Federal affairs. New Castle is one of those communities that takes pride in this background. It was in her Court House in 1682 that William Penn accepted acknowledgements of his proprietorship of three counties on the Delaware, and close by is a green laid out by Peter Styvesant in 1655.

Interest centers in Dover upon Ridgeley House, facing Dover Green, which was laid out 40 years after Penn ordered plans for establishing the colonial capital in 1683. Lewes, on Delaware Bay, is regarded as the first place where white settlers landed on Delaware soil and was the scene of their only trouble with Indians.

Summer Resorts

Rehoboth, supplied with a fresh water lake and a canal as well as the near by Atlantic Ocean, is a principal summer resort. Of more recent origin is Bethany Beach. Summer cottages cluster along the shore of the bay, and there are ample hotel and camp facilities for every tourist purse.

Delaware's state-long du Pont Boulevard, with six lanes for travel, is the principal motor artery. It links practically all towns on one chain, either passing directly through them or connecting by short side roads. The fine highways, however, have been responsible for the discontinuance of earlier steamboat services, though the line between Phiadelphia, Penna., and Wilmington, Del., on the Delaware River still offers a cool, picturesque trip of six hours.

At Newark in the northern portion of Delaware is the state university, successor to New London Academy, established 1833. From there an autoist can easily visit Longwood Garden, just across the Pennsylvania line, and nearby is Cedarcroft, home of Bayard Taylor.

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Solution to Crossword Puzzle

New York Studies Plan for Merging Its College Units

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 24—Merging of New York City's existing facilities for college training into one big university, to which would be added other services in rounding out its public usefulness, is recommended in an analysis of higher education made public here today, following a survey by Prof. Charles P. Barry of New York University and Prof. Edward L. Smith of Hunter College. Professor Barry also is secretary of the board of higher education, which co-ordinates the work of New York City's three colleges.

Under the suggested program, a city commissioner of education would be appointed to supervise the program of institutional reorganization. He would be assisted by an advisory council on public education.

Cites Several Reasons

Both efficiency and economy are cited as reasons for making the proposed change, but the report holds that if municipal facilities for education were better co-ordinated, there would be a smoother transition period in moving students from lower to higher levels of instruction. With duplication of activities by the several colleges eliminated, the city would be better prepared to meet increased academic demands arising with a vast increase in population, it declared.

As outlined by the survey, the proposed university would include general academic colleges, professional and technical schools, and special graduate schools in various fields. In that manner, New York City's educational plant would be integrated from the kindergartens up.

Control of the institution would be lodged in a chancellor, the presidents of the academic colleges and deans of the professional and graduate schools.

Director and Supervisor

The advisory council of educators would include the chancellor and college presidents with the superintendents of schools serving ex-officio.

The plan provides also for a university budget director, under whose supervision the city's annual appropriation of $7,815,000 for higher education could be used to far greater advantage, it was said. A single purchasing department would be expected to institute economies.

Matters of general policy would be under the control of a board of higher education, but this board's operation would be essentially that of trusteeship rather than of educational administration.

Under the plan educators would be retired automatically at 60 years of age, or 10 years sooner than under the present system.

A. T. & T. Is Shown to Own 92¾ P. C. of Phone Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 24 — Through one of its own staff as a witness the Federal Communications Commission today went into elaboration of the "virtual monopoly" which Walter S. Gifford, president, last week admitted the American Telephone & Telegraph Company holds over telephonic communications in the United States.

John H. Bickley, chief accountant for the commission, described the A. T. & T. as the top company of a structure of nearly 200 corporations, through which it controls 92¾ per cent of the investment in telephone service in the United States, 85 per cent of the number of telephones in use, 97 or 98 per cent of the long-distance voice communication, forms the skeleton of radio broadcasting networks, rents lines to telegraph companies and holds a commanding position in the manufacture of teletypwriter equipment. Previously, the investigation had gone into its ownership control of Western Electric Company, which manufactures most telephone equipment.

Acts as Parent Company

Mr. Bickley explained that the A. T. & T. consists of a "long lines" department which operates a far-flung toll line system and a general department which functions as a holding corporation overseeing the 23 "associated companies" or licensed regional operating units which with the parent company make up what is called "The Bell System." These companies are almost wholly owned as to voting stock by the A. T. & T.

The accountant then carried the pyramid two layers lower and described what he termed Bell-controlled connecting companies and Bell-interest companies. Eighty-five companies, he said, are controlled as subsidiaries of the associated or regional companies either through ownership of more than 50 per cent of the voting stock or through other forms of influence.

Likened to Banker

As to these "other forms of control," he explained that in many instances the Bell Associated Company has taken stock as collateral for loans to officers or directors of the subsidiary company, usually with an option to buy, and that in many instances though the loans are overdue the Bell Company has not foreclosed.

He likened this activity of the parent company to that of a commercial banker. In one instance, he remarked, the Michigan Bell Telephone Company owned 47.4 per cent of the stock of the Tri-County Telephone Company and held 53.6 per cent thus pledged as collateral, a total of 100 per cent.

There is a further group, he continued, which he designated as Bell-interest companies, in which the stock ownership or control is less than 50 per cent but more than 10 per cent and so able to exert considerable influence, especially as these small systems are physically connected with the Bell System and largely dependent on it for toll service.

Are 32,184 Independents

There are, he added, 32,184 independent companies, as of the end of 1934, and these with a large number of local and mutual rural lines represent nearly one-sixth of the telephones in service, but these independent companies though large in number are all so small as to leave a very minor part of the telephone field not covered by the Bell System.

The A. T. & T. and its subsidiaries, he said, had developed the more densely populated, better revenue-producing areas, leaving mainly rural communications to independent operation.

"The main feature which runs through the whole showing," said Mr. Bickley, "is the exceptional degree to which the A. T. & T. dominates the whole field of American telephonic communications. The telephone industry is the third largest public utility industry in the United States—steam and electric transportation being first, and electricity and gas second—but in no other group is an entire industry so completely dominated by a single holding company or ownership group as in the case of telephone service."

New York Fair Board Awaits Public Funds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 24—Plans for New York's world fair have been placed on a shelf to remain there until the State and city come forward with funds to help carry out the project, it was learned here after a meeting of the World's Fair Corporation, held yesterday. The corporation expects to raise about $20,000,000 of private capital for the big show, which it proposes to stage in Flushing Meadows in 1939.

Appropriations of $5,000,000 each from the State and city for construction work have been proposed; but neither State nor city has acted, the thought among many members of the Legislature being that the fair will be of more benefit to the city than to the State. Until State and city decide what they will do, the fair corporation finds itself unable to proceed, it was announced.

The corporation's board of directors adopted a resolution to adjourn "subject to the call of the chair," this not to come until adequate appropriation by the public authorities had been made for the preparation of the fair site.

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Tax on Farm Products Advised by House Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 24—With its work on the new tax bill almost completed, and based on a preferential tax which is intended to furnish a substantial "cushion" against depressions to smaller corporations, the House Ways and Means Subcommittee today reversed its expected attitude and recommended what amounts to a renewed processing tax on farm products.

Apart from this recommendation, the subcommittee's decisions provide numerous concessions to those who were alarmed at the terms of President Roosevelt's original proposals. Of widest import are the decisions on corporation income taxation. The major points are:

Rate to Be Graded

Rate of tax on undistributed corporation profits will be graded according to the size of the corporation.

Smaller businesses may pay even less than they do at present, in order to facilitate accumulation of a "cushion" against depression.

Larger firms, it is said, will pay little more than they now do if they retain only 30 per cent of income for reserves—the usual percentage now retained.

A "windfall tax" of 90 per cent on uncollected and refunded-processing taxes has been voted but is expected to bring in only $100,000,000—less than half the amount actually recaptured by processors.

It is perhaps as a trial balloon that the subcommittee now decides to recommend a new series of excise taxes on agricultural commodities, designed to raise $221,000,000 in additional revenues.

Equivalent to Processing Taxes

Such levies appear the equivalent of processing taxes. They are intended to bring back to the Treasury the sums which were lost by the court battles over AAA, both before and after the Supreme Court's decision.

A grand total of $517,000,000 went glimmering after these decisions. Of that sum, the subcommittee plans to recoup about $100,000,000 through its "windfall tax," but that leaves well over $400,000,000 which would have to be added on to the national debt if revenues were not provided. It would have thrown the current deficit far below the previous year's deficit, and defeated President Roosevelt's argument that each annual deficit is smaller than the last.

Protect Rainy-Day Reserves

But the real sentiment of the subcommittee, like that of Congress as a whole, has been strongly against a new processing tax. Grim reality has apparently convinced the tax-drafters that unless they are to avoid an additional deficit of nearly $500,000,000 they must make drastic recommendations.

Their concessions are made mostly to corporations. In drafting the corporation part of the new tax program, they have made every effort to protect rainy-day reserves, and meet the criticisms widely advanced against President Roosevelt's plans. It would seem that their concessions have cut down on the revenue-producing abilities of the tax bill so extensively that a wider dragnet is necessary in the processing tax field.

Long Road Yet to Travel

It is also probable that the excise tax on farm products is put up to elicit the sentiment of Congress, out in the open. Unless under rigorous pressure, it seems highly improbable that either House would enact such a tax. Yet it is simply for the purpose of continuing the farm program which itself was enthusiastically swept through Congress.

The subcommittee's recommendations fall into three parts: (1) the corporation tax, adjusted so as to give protection to smaller units. (2) The "wind-fall tax" to bring in $100,000,000 from processors who recaptured money through the courts. (3) The excise tax on farm products, to produce the rest of the $517,000,000 that AAA lacks, probably in two annual sums.

The program—as soon as the subcommittee report is finished, which Chairman Hill announced today would be in a day or two—will go to the main Ways and Means Committee, where all sorts of changes and delay are possible. Then it proceeds to the House, and finally to the Senate. A long road still looms ahead for the tax program.

On Preferential Basis

The form of corporation tax now agreed upon is applied on a preferential basis. Corporations with net income of $10,000 or under will be able to retain 30 per cent of their income for reserves, and then pay a tax of 7½ per cent of total net income. Existing taxation runs between 12½ per cent and 16½ per cent.

If the corporation wishes to retain more than 30 per cent for reserves—and that is the customary proportion—it could keep up to 50 per cent before its tax would rise above present levies. But should it desire to keep over 50 per cent, the tax mounts sharply to a maximum of 29½ per cent on total net income.

Declines After $20,000

Somewhat similar preference would extend up to corporations earning $20,000. Above that figure, the preference declines sharply. Yet it is said that a larger company could retain 30 per cent of its net income and then pay a tax of 15 per cent on the whole, which would be slightly less than the present average rate.

The Government's increased income would come from two sources: the large levy taken on all corporate income above the 30 per cent reserve, particularly on higher incomes, and from the personal income taxpayer who would pay on dividends which he does not receive at present.

Many important points of detail have been agreed by the subcommittee. Present corporation taxes will be voided. The capital stock tax will be annulled as of July 1, with the one remaining payment at one half the existing rate. This covers July 1-Dec. 31, 1935. The excess profits tax will end at the close of the corporate tax year.

In order to avoid double taxation, companies paying dividends in excess of net income will receive equivalent credit in the following two years against undistributed net income. If a corporation earns $1,000,000 and decides to distribute $1,500,000, it can deduct the $500,000 from profits it may decide to retain in the following two years.

Tap New Revenue Source

One nover source of tax revenue is tapped. Dividends paid out of corporate income accumulated before 1913, when the present income taxes were imposed, must pay both normal and surtax in individual income taxes. Hitherto they had been exempt. "Large sums" of such reserves are still in existence, Chairman Hill said.

The new taxes will go in effect as of Jan. 1, 1936. First payments, however, will come only in March, 1937.

All banks, mutual insurance companies, and joint stock life insurance companies will be exempt from the new tax, but their net income levied on at the flat rate of 15 per cent. Dividends paid to foreigners shall be levied upon the corporation, at 33⅓ per cent.

Altogether, the tax bill is expected to gain more support than had hitherto been fancied. Its actual provisions all lean more to the side of compromise than the President's original plans, which aimed at a 33⅓ per cent tax on all undivided surpluses, with no allowance made for the need of cushioning depressions. The bill seems to be as irkless as would be possible in an election year.

Phonograph to Save Old Indian Dialects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tacoma, Wash.

MELVILLE JACOBS, instructor in anthropology at the University of Washington, is working in what he calls "desperate haste" toward saving for posterity the languages and dialects of the Northwest Indians.

"Between 15 and 20 Indian languages are spoken in Washington and between 20 and 25 in Oregon," he says. "Some of them, however, are spoken by only a few of the oldest members of the tribes.

"Last spring the only remaining Indian, a woman, who could speak the Mary's River dialect, of the Corvallis region of Oregon, passed on."

The work is done, in part, by the use of phonograph records, thus giving permanence to every tone and inflection of the dialects. Mr. Jacobs has spent the last five summers in this enterprise.

Credit Is Given Vandenberg For Saving Two-Party System

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 24—Insofar as President Roosevelt has effective opposition in Congress today it is the opposition of Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan. Senator Vandenberg led the fight against the Florida ship canal subsidy almost single-handed, and made the remarkable achievement of defeating it twice in succession, the latest time yesterday, by vote of 35 to 36.

In this contest Senator Charles L. McNary (R) of Washington, the official minority leader, voted with the Administration.

While other Republican presidential candidates, Borah, Knox, Landon, are out making speeches and rounding up delegates, Senator Vandenberg is going quietly and efficiently about his business of supplying an effective opposition, against heavy odds, and in defiance of indifferent support from within his own party.

Becomes More Generally Known

The situation is important both politically and from the larger national interest, and the facts are gradually becoming more generally known.

To begin with, the effort to set up any opposition at all to the New Deal in Congress is beset with tremendous obstacles. The Democrats hold a three to one majority in both Houses. In the Senate, even this figure does not begin to tell the whole story. The so-called conservative "Old Guard" is a mere shadow, confined chiefly to the Senators from one or two rock-ribbed New England or eastern states.

The old progressive insurgent block of Republicans from the West equals the regulars as the situation stands today. There are only 23 Republicans listed of both classes. Such "Republicans" as Hiram Johnson, George W. Norris, Robert M. La Follette Jr., are actively co-operating with Mr. Roosevelt's reelection campaign.

The Republican Nucleus

The actual Republican nucleus consists of the following: Warren R. Austin and Ernest W. Gibson, Vermont; Frederick Hale and Wallace H. White, Maine; Henry W. Keyes, New Hampshire; Jesse H. Metcalf, Rhode Island; Daniel O. Hastings, John G. Townsend, Delaware; W. Warren Barbour, New Jersey; James J. Davis, Pennsylvania; L. J. Dickinson, Iowa; Frederick Steiwer, Oregon, and Arthur H. Vandenberg, Michigan.

That is a group of 13 Republican "regulars" in a total Senate membership of 96. The theoretical official opposition in the Senate is reduced to that scattering handful. As far as vocal opposition goes, the only Republicans who take the floor, in the general course of affairs, are Senators Vandenberg, Hastings, Dickinson and occasionally Steiwer. The rest are silent.

Helped by Huey Long

Brutal though it may sound, Huey Long, the late Senator of Louisiana, was for long the active leader of the Republican opposition, supplying it with ideas, audacity and even victories.

It is in such a situation as this that Senator Vandenberg has entered the arena and not only delivered an embarrassing attack on the Administration but actually led the Senate with him, and in effect, brought it finally to take over control of the nation's purse strings once more.

Mr. Roosevelt committed the country to the $150,000,000 Florida canal project and expended $5,000,000 in relief money for it; then asked Congress to rubberstamp the project with appropriation of new funds which, in effect, meant that Congress would assume responsibility for what he had done. The financial committees of both Houses rebuffed the proposal, and when the matter came to the Senate floor on direct vote, Senator Vandenberg mustered the opposition, and twice squeezed out a victory.

Keeps System Alive

Even Mr. Roosevelt's best friends agree that an effective and intelligent opposition is the best thing any President can have. Senator Vandenberg more than anyone today is keeping alive the two-party system in the Senate. In the House, the Republican opposition has declined to a point where Representative Bertrand H. Snell (R) of New York, official leader, refuses unanimous consent to Mr. Roosevelt's proposal for a nonpartisan inquiry into federal bureaucracy; and other Republican leaders block democratic proposals for post office civil service reform. In the Senate, Senator McNary sits silent, or Senator Hastings makes a partisan attack that sounds strangely like an echo of one of the Delaware du Pont's own utterances in the American Liberty League.

Senator Vandenberg, on the other hand, has proved convincing enough to carry many conservative Democrats with him; he is leading the fight to disclose those who have received $10,000 or more in AAA benefits; he is pushing the WPA inquiry, and he has put the Administration into a pretty pickle over the ship canal.

Bound to Be Embarrassing

If the Administration drops the canal now, it will be a confession of wasting $5,000,000; if it proceeds, it will be contrary to the will of Congress by an act certain to be branded as "dictatorship."

Senator Vandenberg's name is mentioned for the Presidency, but this did not stop him from voting against the soldiers' bonus, which his colleagues declared equivalent to political suicide; and he voted to sustain President Roosevelt's veto. Most Republicans sunk their campaign cries for "economy" on the bonus, and only six others joined with Senator Vandenberg in supporting Mr. Roosevelt's veto. If the Republicans had voted for it en bloc, the bonus would have been beaten.

Record on New Deal

Senate correspondents have been doing a little research into Senator Vandenberg's record on New Deal legislation. Old Guard Republicans have assailed him for allegedly "trimming sails" to secure re-election from Michigan in 1934, despite the Democratic landslide. The fact is that Senator Vandenberg has voted for only three out of the 17 New Deal measures; as against Senator Dickinson's approval of five; Senator McNary's approval of nine (more than half); and Senator Borah's approval of 11 of the 17.

The measures approved by Senator Vandenberg were the New Deal social security program; the stock exchange control bill and the 1934 Gold Reserve Act.

Looms as Compromise

It is his approval of the Roosevelt social security program that has brought assault from conservative Republicans, but at least in this it may be said he had company of the three foregoing Republicans, two of whom have presidential aspirations and one of whom is minority leader.

Senator Vandenberg, today, seems to be the most available compromise possibility in the Republican presidential list. He has asserted from the outset that he has no presidential aspirations. Senator Vandenberg's entry would come only as a result of a head-on collision between Senator Borah and Governor Landon. If Senator Borah has enough progressive strength to wreck the Landon candidacy, Senator Vandenberg's name would almost automatically come up. In the meantime he is going his own way, and doing a good deal to give the country two-party government.

Townsend Declares His Borah Attitude Is Strictly Personal

By the Associated Press

LOS ANGELES, March 24—The threat of a Townsend pension plan third party was revived last night by Dr. Francis E. Townsend, author of the plan which would give $200 a month to persons over 60 years of age.

He declared that if "the same coldness (to the plan) is displayed by the Republicans as has been displayed by the Democrats, a third party, composed exclusively of Townsend Plan followers, will be formulated, with the avowed purpose of shelving both Democrat and Republican parties perpetually."

Dr. Townsend announced Sunday he was changing his registration from Democratic to Republican and spoke favorably of Senator Borah, Republican presidential candidate. He emphasized later, however, he had not pledged his organization to support Senator Borah for the nomination.

Only His Own Attitude

Anything he does, he said, will be merely an expression of his personal attitude.

"I am not trying to commit our organization to anyone," Dr. Townsend declared. "In politics, one can never know when a candidate's attitude may change and it is not my wish to be entangled by pledges.

"I have said Senator Borah was the only one to show sympathetic attitude toward our movement, and naturally I personally feel friendly toward him."

"Townsend organizations everywhere," he added, "will continue the policy of supporting the men for Congress who are unqualifiedly for the Townsend plan, regardless of whether as candidates they are labeled Republican or Democrat.

"I am making no effort to regiment the members of the Townsend organizations in an effort to throw the strength of those organizations to either the Democrat or Republican parties. To attempt such a thing would repudiate the action of the Chicago convention which distinctly reiterated the fact that the Townsend groups were nonpartisan.

Continue Present Policy

"The Townsend organizations everywhere will continue the policy of supporting the men for Congress who are unqualifiedly for the Townsend plan, regardless of whether as candidates they are labeled Republican or Democrat."

A signed statement issued yesterday by Dr. Townsend goes on to state:

"Townsend further asserts that whatever action he takes relative to registration or voting will be merely as an expression of his personal attitude and cannot in any manner be interpreted as an attempt to coerce the voters of his organizations against their will. He does state frankly that the Democratic Administration has thus far shown little inclination favorable to the Townsend plan. He does not expect from this administration in the future any change in attitude in this regard.

"He hopes that there is still a possibility of the Republicans showing a more favorable attitude, but he is not pinning implicit faith in such action on the part of the Republicans.

"He announces emphatically that in the event the same coldness is displayed by the Republicans as has been displayed by the Democrats, that a third party, composed exclusively of Townsend plan followers, will be formulated, with the avowed purpose of shelving both Democrat and Republican parties perpetually."

Roosevelt's Name Heads Pennsylvania Primary List

HARRISBURG, Penna., March 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt's name will be first on the Democratic ballot in Pennsylvania's presidential preferential primary April 28.

Ralph M. Bashore, Secretary of Labor and Industry, drew first place for the President by proxy today in drawings supervised by the election bureau.

Second place went to Col. Henry C. Breckinridge, New York attorney, the only other candidate. No drawings were held for Republican candidate for President since Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho, was the only candidate to file.

Mesta Machine Adds Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH—The Mesta Machine Company has started construction of additional manufacturing facilities which will add about 20 per cent to its finishing capacity, Lorens Iverson, president, announced. The company manufactures rolling mills and other equipment for the steel industry. The new plant, being erected no property adjoining its present plant, will cost, together with equipment, approximately $750,000.

Retires

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Mrs. Isabella Greenway
Democratic Representative From Arizona Not to Run Again

Mrs. Roosevelt's Girlhood Chum To Leave Public Life

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 23—Representative Isabella Greenway, girlhood chum of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, has announced that she will not seek re-election to the House next fall.

A member of the House since October, 1933, when she was elected to fill the unexpired term caused by the resignation of Lewis W. Douglas, former budget director, Mrs. Greenway has found the work of campaigning and of serving a constituency that comprises the whole State of Arizona too time consuming. As the head of a family of children and grandchildren as well as the manager of properties left by her husband, she feels that she must pay more attention to "family matters." She operates several ranches in Arizona and New Mexico, as well as a resort hotel in Tucson, and also has important mining interests.

Mrs. Greenway steps out at a time when almost any political post in Arizona would be hers for the seeking. She has been mentioned as a candidate for Governor, but she intends that the announcement of her future intentions with respect to public life will head off further talk. Coming from a State that has two Senators and only one Representative, Mrs. Greenway has served twice as many constituents as either of the two members of the upper House. Her chief interests have been in veterans' relief and rehabilitation of unemployed copper miners.

Although the Roosevelts have valued her friendship to the extent of crossing the country to spend a day with her in the past, Mrs. Greenway has not hesitated to vote against the President when she differed with his views. Only once did her personal feelings toward the Roosevelts enter into her political activity—when she made a plea to the House to be lenient with Mrs. Roosevelt's "pet" experiment at Reedsville, W. Va.

Dickinson Declares Roosevelt Tax Plan Actuated by Politics

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 24 (AP)—Senator L. H. Dickinson (R) of Iowa, an avowed candidate for the presidential nomination, said today the New Deal had abandoned common sense and thrift for a policy of "borrow, boom and bust."

"I propose as a substitute a program which may not be nearly as exciting, but should at least guarantee safe arrival at port," he asserted.

"Expressed simply, it is that we quit borrowing and spending, and settle down while we settle up the nation's obligations."

Addressing a chamber of commerce luncheon, Senator Dickinson said the Administration had failed to learn any lessons from the Supreme Court rulings against NRA and AAA as demonstrated by President Roosevelt's proposed new tax program.

"Its approach to the problem is political rather than economic. It aims to force distribution of what the President calls 'idle capital'; but what it really does is to lay the greedy hands of the tax-gatherer upon reserves put by for a 'rainy day.' . . . It is in effect, no matter how disguised, nothing less than a capital levy.

"Yet this revolutionary and far-reaching readjustment of a basic factor in our business economy is proposed without the slightest apparent realization of its ultimate effects.

"It imposes serious hardships upon the small business man, who must finance expansion of plant or sales activities, not by borrowing, but out of his earnings. It thus restricts new enterprise and curtails employment, at the very time the President is calling upon industry to accept fresh responsibilities.

"It harms labor by destroying the cushion which maintains wage levels during unprosperous years. It increases rather than diminishes the wide swings of the business cycle."

Landon Denies Seeking Any Pledged Delegates

TOPEKA, Kan., March 24 (AP)—Gov. Alf M. Landon, said he was neither "approving" nor "repudiating" and delegates when asked today at a press conference for comment on the entry of a slate of Republican delegates for him in the California presidential preference primary.

The Republican Governor was asked for comment when he returned from a 10-day vacation.

"The situation in California," he said, "is no different than that of any other state. I have asked no one to run as a delegate pledged to me."

He added that he had not requested anyone not to run.

Gregory's Retirement Closes Era in Polynesian Research

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Retirement of Dr. Herbert E. Gregory as director of the Bishop Museum and appointment of Dr. Peter H. Buck as his successor closes a significant chapter in the history of Polynesia, and turns the page for new history to be written.

Dr. Gregory's retirement and the appointment of Dr. Buck will become effective July 1, 1936. The former is also retiring as Silliman professor of geology at Yale University, and Dr. Buck has been appointed by Yale as a professor of anthropology in its graduate school.

Developed Museum

Both men are outstanding natural scientists. Dr. Gregory has been Silliman professor in geology at Yale since 1904 and director of the Bishop Museum since May 12, 1919, when arrangements were completed with Yale whereby he would assist the trustees of the museum in formulation of plans for the further development of the institution. Dr. Buck became associated with the museum in 1927, joining its staff as an ethnologist.

Bishop Museum today houses the world's most complete record regarding the possible origins, customs and traditions of the Polynesians. Under Dr. Gregory's direction the museum research staff has dispelled much of the legendary and romantic mystery of the South Seas and has laid a factual foundation upon which is being built a structure of complete proof concerning the origin of this ancient Pacific race.

Yale Aided Work

Function of the measure as a research center has been facilitated through Dr. Gregory's association with Yale. Two Bishop Museum fellowships were established for research work in anthropology, botany, zoology, geology and geography of the Pacific. The equipment of the museum was made available to advanced Yale students, and members of the museum staff studying for academic degrees were given the status of graduate students, though residing in Hawaii.

Realizing the work of the museum would be handicapped without the co-operation of other nations having interests in the Pacific, Dr. Gregory was instrumental in organizing the Pacific Science Association comprised of distinguished scientists from New Zealand, Japan, Canada, France, England, China, the Philippines, and Java.

First important expedition conducted under direction of the Bishop Museum staff was the Bayard Dominick expedition, 1920-1922, resulting in findings which revolutionized many previous theories.

This expedition revealed, among other things, there was no very ancient human habitation in the east and south Pacific. Indications were that while the time of the first important Polynesian migration was indefinite, the second migration occurred about 600 A. D., and that 1000 A. D. was probably the period of the great Polynesian expansion.

Navy Aids Research

An interesting innovation in the museum's method of research occurred in 1923, when Dr. Gregory was able to obtain the co-operation of the navy for a thorough study of 13 islands in the Hawaiian archipelago.

This expedition consisted of 17 natural scientists and collectors, selected from the museum staff, the University of Hawaii, the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Experiment Station, and the territorial and federal boards of agriculture.

The trip was made on board the mine sweepers Tanagers and Whippoorwill, directed by Commander Samuel Wilder King, now Hawaii's delegate to Congress.

But under Dr. Gregory's direction the research was never limited to large expeditions here and there. It consisted rather of a network of research in which natural scientists were constantly at work, each determined to add something of value to the museum's record of achievement.

Financial Support

Financial support of the museum was materially strengthened in 1926 by a $50,000 grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. This sum was increased to $100,000 by interested Honolulu residents and made possible an expansion of the museum's program.

Dr. Gregory's most recent and probably his greatest achievement as director of the museum was accomplished last year when he outlined and obtained for the museum direction of an expedition of Japanese natural scientists to the Japanese mandated islands of the Pacific.

The expedition will be accompanied by a museum staff member who is an American citizen of Japanese ancestry. All collections will be sent to the Bishop Museum as its property. Duplicates will be sent to Japan.

Ellsworth Returns From Little America

SAN PEDRO, Calif., March 24 (AP)—Harbor craft whistled a deafening din and 25 planes droned overhead Saturday as a "welcome home" to Lincoln Ellsworth, the explorer, recently lost for 51 days in the south polar icy wastes. He arrived by liner from Australia.

Dr. Ellsworth said he realized a four-year ambition when last November he flew over the antarctic continent in his plane, the Polar Star, piloted by Capt. Herbert Hollick-Kenyon, former Canadian World War pilot.

"I wanted to fly over the polar caps of both the north and south poles and now I have done so," Dr. Ellsworth said. He flew over the Arctic in the dirigible Norge, in 1927.

Dr. Ellsworth told of his antarctic adventures when the Polar Star ran out of gasoline 16 miles from Little America, the objective after the antarctic continent crossing, a 2340 mile flight.

A blizzard held them in the plane three days. Then they set out on foot. Sixteen days later they reached Admiral Richard E. Byrd's Little America camp where they stayed until rescued.

Rehabilitation Removes Georgians From Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Ga.—As a result of the rehabilitation of farmers in Wilkes County, 80 families were taken off relief rolls by the Government and provided with leased lands, food and other necessities of farm life on a "charge account" basis. These farmers produced 200 tons of hay, 1000 bushels of wheat, 6800 gallons of sirup, 200 bales of cotton, 3500 bushels of oats, 6500 bushels of sweet potatoes and 9000 bushels of corn, according to Mr. George W. Robinson, supervisor for rural rehabilitation in Wilkes County.

"In one year these people have emerged from the lowest financial depths and personal despair," Mr. Robinson said. "Instead of being a burden on their community they are now an asset. They will be free from debt in three years and able to finance themselves." The Government was repaid during the year on an average of $115 per person.

Virginia College Press Names New Officials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—William Thomas of Williamsburg was named president and the College of William and Mary was chosen as the site for the 1936 convention of the Virginia Intercollegiate Press Association, it was announced at the convention dinner, final feature of the two-day meeting of the organization's ninth annual session, held at Harrisonburg. Mr. Thomas succeeds Miss Virginia Cox of the Harrisonburg State Teachers' College.

Other officers named to serve with Thomas as vice-presidents were Carl Reuss of the University of Virginia; Miss Sarah Gray, Virginia Intermont College; Park Rouse, Washington and Lee, and Miss Charlotte Rice, Farmville State Teachers' College. Miss Greta Grason, William and Mary, was named secretary and treasurer, and Alexander Hudgins, Blackstone, was re-elected executive secretary.

Southern Planters Invited to Raise Cotton in Argentina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—While in Birmingham recently on a business trip Dr. Jose C. Castells, governor of the huge Chaco territory in Argentina, issued an invitation to Alabama cotton growers to come down to his state and live.

He said there would not be any Agricultural Adjustment Administration or Bankhead limitations on production. For in the Chaco they're trying to increase cotton production, rather than control it.

The Chaco territory in Argentina, he explained, is not to be confused with the Chaco territory over which Bolivia and Paraguay fought.

He said his territory had been a part of Argentina for years. It is a peaceful country, he said, of 40,000 square miles and especially suited to growing cotton.

Dr. Castells said if any southern cotton grower wants to come to Chaco, he will see to it that he gets a plot of ground to grow cotton.

Of course, he said, the applicant would have to prove his worth. He would be given a 120 to 140-acre farm and placed on it for two years' probation. If he demonstrated his prowess as a cotton grower, he would be given the opportunity to purchase the land at approximately a dollar an acre and have a period of 10 years to pay for it.

Musical Training Given Free to Raleigh's Needy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Indigent Raleigh children will be given music lessons, free of charge. Announcement to this effect was made by George Washburn, director of the Raleigh Recreation Commission.

Said Mr. Washburn: "This civic-minded group of instructors feel that something should be done for boys and girls who have instruments and cannot afford to pay for their instruction. We believe there are many children here who wish to further their musical ambitions, but are handicapped through lack of finances.

Federal Convict Executed

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 24 (AP)—George W. Barrett, former Kentucky feudist, was hanged by the Federal Government today for the murder of a federal agent.

The hanging was the first by the Government since pioneer days and it may be the last. The Senate Judiciary Committee yesterday approved a bill by Senator Van Nuys, of Indiana, which would make possible execution by electrocution.

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BOSTON

TVA Still Extending Scope; Looks to 1936 as 'Big Year'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—With another big dam added to its network, and at least one phase of the legal dispute surrounding it settled, the Tennessee Valley Authority is going ahead with a program that has attracted world-wide interest. Headquarters here looks for 1936 to be "TVA's biggest year thus far."

The major phases of the program are now well under way. Five dams are under construction and a survey is being made for another. Hundreds of miles of transmission lines have been strung and are already serving rural areas with low-priced electricity.

A demonstration fertilizer plant, erected at Muscle Shoals, is well launched on an experimental program of low-cost but high grade plant food production.

Fifth Dam Planned

The fifth dam to be authorized is Chickamauga, seven miles above Chattanooga, on the Tennessee River. The TVA Board here acted upon the recommendation of Carl A. Bock, assistant chief engineer for the authority, and the TVA board of consultants.

The Chickamauga Dam and Reservoir will cost $32,000,000. It will bring Chattanooga one step nearer the goal of maximum flood control. It will create a reservoir 65 square miles in area, with a shoreline of 491 miles, extending 60 miles up the river. It will add that much more mileage to navigation on the Tennessee River.

Developing of a channel for nine-foot navigation on the Tennessee River is a part of the program of TVA. When Chickamauga, Pickwick Landing, Wheeler, Guntersville Dams are completed a total of 323 miles of waterway will have been made available for navigation. The Tennessee River is 652 miles long from Paducah, Ky., its mouth at the Ohio River, to Knoxville.

Though the concrete intake structure at Chickamauga Dam will be an integral part of the dam, plans do not include any initial power installation. There will be space for future installation of six generating units, having a total production of 160,000 kilowatts.

Norris Dam, near Knoxville, is almost completed. It will be ready for operation early in 1936. Two 66,000 horsepower generating units are being installed.

First Major Project

Norris Dam was the first major construction project. The second is Wheeler Dam 15½ miles above Wilson Dam on the Tennessee River in northern Alabama.

Wilson Dam at Muscle Shoals is already generating electricity at a profit, after having long been a white elephant on the Government's hands, according to David E. Lilienthal, TVA power director.

Wilson Dam is the first and Wheeler Dam the second of the government-owned run-of-river plants that will control the Tennessee itself.

Wheeler Dam will be 72 feet high, 6335 feet long and 57 feet thick at the base. Its reservoir will be approximately 100 square miles in area and will carry nine-foot navigation to Guntersville Dam, 75 miles upstream.

Power House Facilities

Fifty-three miles downstream from Wilson Dam on the Tennessee is the Pickwick Landing Dam project. There, TVA is constructing a dam 7715 feet long, almost a mile and a half. It will have the highest single-lift navigation lock in the world, a maximum lift of 66 feet. The reservoir created there will carry nine-foot navigation to the foot of Wilson Dam. Though no initial power installation will be made, the structure will have power house facilities for the future installation of six 48,000 horsepower generating units.

Work is starting on another dam at Guntersville, Ala., headwaters of the Wheeler reservoir. It is similar consrete section 4075 feet long will span the Tennessee and it will be 80 feet high. There will be a navigation lock enabling river traffic of nine-foot draft to continue 82 miles up the Tennessee to the Hales Bar Dam.

A survey is being made for a dam on the Hiwassee River, a tributary of the Tennessee, at the North Carolina-Tennessee border. Engineering studies continue to be made on other possible sites along the Tennessee and important tributaries.

Aims of TVA

Created May 18, 1933, the TVA emerges from the maelstrom of the depression as America's first attempt to solve on a small scale some of the major problems that confront the nation as a whole. It is a national experiment being carried out in what is perhaps the most thoroughly representative area in America, socially as well as geographically. Its general purposes may be summed up as:

1. Unified development and control of the water resources of the Tennessee River and its tributaries through the construction of dams to provide navigation, control floods, and generate electricity energy to avoid waste of water power.

National Defense

2. Provide for the national defense by maintaining Nitrate Plant No. 2 at Muscle Shoals in stand-by condition and to operate laboratories and experimental plants for the purpose of furnishing chemicals for military purposes and agricultural purposes in the most economical manner.

3. Experimentation and demonstration to improve, increase and cheapen the distribution and application of the major elements of plant food needed to rehabilitate the soil.

4. Disposition of surplus power to the greatest number of people to assist in liquidating the cost of the Authority's projects.

5. Planning for a complete river watershed including demonstrations of proper methods of erosion control, reforestation, use of marginal lands, and the general well-being of the inhabitants.

Water Control Program

The Authority's water control program is now in full swing. The plan involves the construction of storage dams on the principal tributaries and navigation dams on the Tennessee itself.

One project that should serve both in peace or in national defense is at Muscle Shoals. Two electric demonstration furnaces have been erected at Nitrate Plant No. 2 and are now in operation. TVA is carrying on a research program designed to produce phosphorus from raw phosphate rock found in central Tennessee. Phosphorus is a vital element both in agriculture and in national defense.

Experiments are being conducted looking forward to developing new methods of processing minerals valuable to national defense.

State agricultural colleges in all seven states of the Valley and in other states as well are testing new fertilizers produced to determine their value, effect, and best methods for their use. Farm organizations are also testing the practical use of the fertilizers under conditions permitting an accurate measure of the economic return they produce.

Surplus Electricity

TVA is now selling its surplus electricity in 22 counties in Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee. That service, according to the type of contract, goes to both city and rural areas. In some cases, Lauderdale County, Alabama, for example, TVA sells direct to a rural area. In others, as at Pulaski in Giles County, Tennessee, a municipality contracting with TVA handles the rural distribution. And in still others, as for instance in Alcorn County Power Association, Mississippi, city and county combine and as one corporate person contract with the Authority for power.

Availability of TVA low rates has increased residential consumption of electricity an average of 90 per cent in areas served. This covers increases extending from 10 to 350 per cent.

About 300 official and unofficial applications for power have been received by the Authority from cities, counties, and individual business firms. Three of the largest cities in the area, Memphis, Knoxville, and Chattanooga, voted for TVA power, and are making efforts to get it.

21 States Sharing In Social Security; Others Plan Action

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—Social security board figures showed today the New Deal's system of old-age pensions for the needy is rapidly spreading through the nation.

The Federal Government is now passing out about $2,000,000 a month for grants to almost 250,000 people in 21 states and the District of Columbia. Plans for extending the pensions to an even larger number in eight additional states are awaiting approval of the board.

$100,000,000 Program

These figures indicate that as soon as all states have come into the system, the Government will be appropriating more than $100,000,000 annually—matched by equal state funds—for pensions to more than 1,000,000 people over 65 years of age. Federal officials express hope it will go far toward caring for the estimated 1,500,000 needy unemployables who are not eligible for work relief.

Today's figures, prepared as a basis for next year's budget estimates, gave the first clear picture of the operations of the federal-state old-age pension systems, one of the three major features of the Social Security Law enacted at the last session.

Estimates Upheld

It showed the cost of the plan running close to the estimates submitted to Congress by the experts when the law was under debate, and far below some congressional estimates.

Figures available to the board on the size of the pensions being paid by the states were estimates only, because the federal funds are turned over in lump sums. But these estimates indicated the pensions were running from $10 to $30 a month, with an average of $17.50, or somewhat lower than had been forecast by the experts.

The average probably will be raised, however, when the big industrial states come into the plan. New York, which has paid the highest state pessions in the past, has not yet qualified.

Present Status of Program

Here is the present status of the program:

Plans have been approved in 21 states and the District of Columbia. 223,913 persons, with a monthly outlay of $3,928,492 (half contributed by the Federal Government).

Plans pending approval for eight states covering an estimated 281,799 individuals, at a monthly cost of $4,735,430, half to be paid by the Government.

If the other 19 states average about the same as those now approved or pending, the picture for the entire country will be:

Total pensioners—1,082,000.

Cost per month—$18,713,000 (half paid by Federal Government).

Cost per year—224,557,000 (half paid by Federal Government).

Monthly pension average—$17.30.

Average May Be Raised

Board officials believe these averages will be raised somewhat by the additional states, because those still outside the system include New York, Pennsylvania, and California.

Here are the plans which have been approved; Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Idaho, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, Wyoming.

Here are the states which have plans pending: Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, and Ohio.

$30 a Month Maximum

Virtually all of the states where plans have been approved, have $30 a month as the maximum monthly pensions, but they are based upon the degree of need and in most states average far below that figure. Under the law the Federal Government will pay up to $15 a month, if it is matched by the state.

Experts testifying before congressional committees when the program was under consideration forecast the old age grant system would cover 1,046,000 persons in 1937 at a cost to the Federal Government of $131,800,000.

Monitor European Bureau Gets Big Library Neighbor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Clarence House, Westminster, where the European Bureau of The Christian Science Publishing Society is now located, has an interesting new inmate in a fine library of 80,000 volumes belonging to the London School of Oriental Studies.

This library, with effect from April 1, 1936, has been transferred to previously unoccupied rooms underneath those of the Monitor.

The library has been preserved hitherto in buildings in Finsbury Circus, in the business center of London. These buildings are being demolished for a new housing project and other buildings that are to be erected for the School in Bloomsbury, in connection with the London University, are not to be ready for some years.

The School of Oriental Studies to which the library belongs, has been moved to Vandon Street, three blocks away from Clarence House.

Sir Harcourt Butler, chairman of the governing board of the school, in announcing the move, said that Clarence House offered the advantage of proximity to Government offices and in particular to the great library of the India Office.

School Week Reduced By College in Alabama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A departure from orthodox education procedure has been announced at Birmingham-Southern College here. Beginning next fall, no classes will be held on Saturdays, in order, the president, Guy E. Snavely, said, to give faculty and students more time over the week ends for reading, recreation and study.

Classes will be held five instead of six days a week, and to make up for lost time the Tuesday and Thursday schedule will be made somewhat longer. On those days classes will be 70 minutes instead of the usual 50 minutes, and there will be no chapel exercises. The Monday, Wednesday and Friday schedule will remain unchanged.

House Advances Anti-Lobby Bill; More Wires Taken

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 24 — The House moved the Smith Antilobby Bill forward toward passage today, to match the Black Bill already approved by the Senate. At the same time a number of developments were recorded in the heated controversy surrounding the efforts of the Black Lobby Committee to go ahead with its revelations on the basis of telegrams which it has secured by subpoena. These included:

The Black committee warned communications systems of the country not to inform their clients henceforth when the latters' telegrams are subpoenaed by the committee.

Press Telegrams Seized

It was learned that the telegrams of the Wichita (Kansas) Beacon have been taken over by the Black investigators.

John Henry Kirby, pro-Talmadge southern Democrat, chairman of the Southern Committee to Defend the Constitution, sent a telegram to the Black committee "forbidding" the disclosure by the committee of any telegrams relating to his private affairs.

Among the foregoing developments, greatest curiosity surrounded the seizure of the Wichita Beacon's wire files. This paper was formerly owned by Henry J. Allen, ex-Republican Governor and Senator from Kansas, and is now supporting Gov Alf M. Landon for the Presidency. The press messages of the Beacon were first exempted from the committee's call, and all other messages were supplied by the telegraph companies.

The press messages were segregated and retained in sealed envelopes. The news dispatches were later sent to the committee it is said and are still in its possession.

The committee has previously taken the telegrams of the W. R. Coles newspapers, including the Spokesman Review and the Chronicle, of Oregon, the Washington Farmer, the Oregon Farmer and the Idaho Farmer; also telegrams were taken from the telegraph files of the Wichita Falls (Texas) Times, and Record News, and from the Hearst papers.

Administering Social Security

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Arthur J. Altmeyer — John C. Winant — Vincent M. Miles

Directors of the Social Security Board Report 21 States Drawing $2,000,000 a Month From the Federal Government for Old-Age Pensions. Mr. Winant Is Chairman of the Board

D. A. R. Unveils Marker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Following adjournment of the thirty-sixth annual conference of the North Carolina department of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Asheville, state and national officials participated in the unveiling of a marker to Samuel Ashe, for whom this city was named, on the City-County Plaza.

The Samuel Ashe marker presented is a gift of the Edward Buncomb chapter, D. A. R.

President Puts Out to Sea After Hagood Conference

MIAMI, Fla., March 24 (AP)—Aboard one of Uncle Sam's new destroyers, the U. S. S. Monaghan, President Roosevelt cut across the Gulf Stream today bound for the far eastern side of the Bahama Islands to begin a two weeks' fishing cruise.

The happy sea-going President shoved off last evening from Port Everglades after settling the unhappy incident of the disciplining of Maj. Gen. Johnson Hagood.

The veteran army officer, who was relieved of command of the Eighth Corps Area by his superiors for referring to WPA funds as "stage money," left unusually silent from a two-hour interview with the Commander-in-Chief.

Marvin H. McIntyre, a secretary to Mr. Roosevelt, then issued the following statement:

"The President and General Hagood talked on the train this afternoon. General Hagood will take a three months' leave of absence and his future assignment to duty will be determined in the meantime."

The President declined to discuss the case any further in a talk with newspapermen just before he headed for the open sea.

Late today or early tomorrow, the destroyer carrying the presidential party will meet the new presidential ship, the U. S. S. Potomac, and Mr. Roosevelt and his five fishing companions will board this smaller vessel for the remainder of the cruise.

He is heading directly to the Bahamas and to a goal almost at the island of Haiti, whence he will begin fishing on a leisurely return route.

Angling and sleeping are the principal items on the daily schedule of the President for the next two weeks, although wireless will keep him in constant communication with the White House, and with Mr. McIntyre in Miami.

The President was accompanied aboard the Monaghan by his eldest son, James, and his uncle, Frederic A. Delano.

Parker Gets Hagood Post

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Frank Parker was assigned to command of the Eighth Corps Area and Third Army at San Antonio, Texas, today, as Maj. Gen. Johnson Hagood, the former commander, was granted three months' leave of absence by President Roosevelt.

New Brokerage Firm Organized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 24—The formation of the firm of Falvey, Waddell & Co., Inc., to conduct a general securities business, with executive offices at 1 Wall Street, is announced. Thomas F. Falvey is president of the new company, and Chauncey L. Waddell is vice president. The new firm will have branch offices in the General Motors Building, New York, and in Boston, Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Albany.

to NEW YORK

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LOW ROUND-TRIP SUMMER FARES
in effect April 1st
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First Class $465 up — Cabin Class $375 up
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New York, 25 Broadway; San Francisco, 551 Market St.; Seattle, 1404 Fourth Ave.; Chicago, 40 N. Dearborn St.; Los Angeles, 518 W. Sixth St., or any Cunard White Star Limited office. Consult your local tourist agent. He knows.

N·Y·K·LINE
(JAPAN MAIL)

How many suits make a SPRING?

Suit Dresses are first Fashions

• For the larger woman this suit dress, 6737, is designed. Its lines are flattering because of the length of the jacket—below the hips—because of the fresh, white dicky front, and because of the deep, ruffled jabot. For 40, 5¾ yards 39-inch silk crêpe; ½ yard 39-inch contrast. Ensemble designed for sizes 34 to 52.

• A young suit dress with a great deal of verve is 6736. It has the new cummerbund sash—wide, draped, reverse-printed. The dress has short kimono sleeves and a drawstring neck. For 34 (size 16), 4¾ yards 39-inch printed silk, ¾ yard 35-to-39-inch contrast. Ensemble designed for Junior Miss sizes 12 to 20, 30 to 38.

• Beneath the jacket of this ensemble, 6733, is this year's version of the shirtwaist dress. This has a tucked bosom front, pleated sleeves, slim bow tie. The jacket has full shoulders. For 36 (size 18), 3¾ yards 39-inch printed heavy sheer for frock, 2¾ yards more for jacket. Ensemble designed for sizes 12 to 20, 30 to 44.

6737

Purchase Butterick Patterns with Deltor picture instructions at leading stores throughout the world at prices given on page 56. 35

THIS is a suit Spring. You'll find all sorts of suits — swaggers, tailored, three-piece, flaring short jackets, dinner suits, suit dresses. . . . To help you in your choice the April Delineator, in its 14-page fashion section, includes a complete Spring suit and accessory story. It points the way to economical smartness by showing you a selected variety of the smartest suits — suits you can make yourself by the use of Butterick Patterns. This page of charming and diversified suit dresses is typical The fashion section alone is worth the price of the magazine — the April Delineator, on sale at newsstands and pattern counters, 15c.

DELINEATOR

Capacity House at Garden Tonight—Ferrell Faster—Schriner Wins—N.E. Tennis

Brother Wes Speedier Rick Ferrell Contends

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

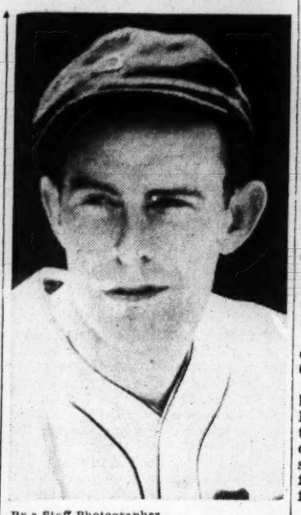
SARASOTA, Fla., March 24—Rick Ferrell, No. 1 catcher of the Boston Red Sox, stood behind the batting cage watching brother Wes throw to hitters in practice. "Look at that boy burn them in," said Rick as Wes threw a fast ball past Jimmy Foxx. "He's faster right now than he's been at any time during the past three years. Yes, sir, that high, hard one sure has a hop on it." Ball players call a straight, fast ball a "high, hard one."

Wes Ferrell appears to be in great shape. He has done considerable throwing here in camp and his arm is ready right now to pitch that opening regular season game if Manager Joe Cronin gives him the assignment, which he probably will. Rick's statement that his brother is faster, even at this stage of the training season, than he has been since joining the Red Sox made those persons within hearing distance sit up and take notice.

Wes won 25 games for the Red Sox last year and lost 14. He pitched more innings than any other American League boxman, won more games and also allowed more base hits. Wes had his speed at times in 1935, but he actually regained the effectiveness he showed with Cleveland from 1929 through 1932, because he was able to hold almost perfect control over the ball and therefore to pitch to the batter's weakness. He throws his fast ball, curve and slow ball all with the same motion. You can't tell what he is throwing until after the ball leaves his hand. And even then some batters don't know what's coming.

With Wes's fast ball and confidence restored, and his curve and control as good as ever, he should win close to 30 games for the Red Sox this season with the added batting punch Jimmy Foxx, Roger Cramer and Heinie Manush will bring.

From 1929 through 1932, Wes Ferrell won more than 20 games a year for a Cleveland club that was seldom in the pennant chase. He won 21 games in '29, 25 in '30, 22 in '31 and 23 the following year. In 1933 he lost his effectiveness. Because of his natural hitting ability, Cleveland played him in the outfield, but Wes failed to make the grade. The Red Sox purchased him in 1934 and he reported to Boston in time to win 14 games and lose only five. Last season he and Bob Grove pitched sensational baseball and the Red Sox climbed into the first division of the American League. Between them, Wes and Bob accounted for 45 of the 78 victories registered by the Red Sox.



By a Staff Photographer

Rick Ferrell
Boston Red Sox

Rick Ferrell, too, looks fit and ready for another banner year. In 1935 he batted .301 in 133 games. Over a period of seven seasons in the American League, Rick, whose first name is Richard, has been to bat 2670 times and has made 784 hits for an average of .294. Probably his best year was 1932, when he batted .315 for the St. Louis Browns in 126 contests. The following season he appeared in 140 games with the Browns and Red Sox.

Wes and Rick Ferrell form what is probably the greatest brother battery of all time. Between them, they know the weakness of every batter they are called upon to face, with the exception, of course, of rookies who are just breaking in. Both are consistent hitters themselves, Rick specializing in singles and Wes in the longer drives. They spend most of the winter talking over what to pitch to rival batsmen and they spend most of the summer doing it.

Thompson Is Leading Goalie; Schriner Wins Scoring Honors

MONTREAL, March 24 (AP)—Final figures of the National Hockey League show that Cecil (Tiny) Thompson, Boston Bruins goalie, succeeded Alex Connell as shut-out king of the league.

Thompson shut out the opposition in 10 games against nine for Mike Karakas of the Chicago Black Hawks. The Boston goalie had 83 goals scored against him in 48 games, nine less than were fired past the Hawk star. Dave Kerr of the Rangers and George Hainsworth of Toronto were next with eight shutouts each. Wilf Cude of the Canadiens and Norm Smith of Detroit had six; Roy Worters of the Americans, three; Lorne Chabot of the Maroons, two and Bill Beveridge, who was with the maroons during the first part of the season, one.

Dave Schriner, prize rookie of the National Hockey League last season, has proved himself no flash in the pan.

Pacing the New York Americans to their first play-off series in eight years, Schriner compiled 45 points to lead the circuit in scoring. He supplanted big Charlie Conacher of the Toronto Maple Leafs, who led the league last year with 57 points but finished in a five-way tie for fourth place this season with 38.

Runner-up honors went to Marty Barry of the high scoring Detroit Red Wings first front line and Paul Thompson of the Chicago Black Hawks with 40 points each. Barry scored two goals and four assists to Thompson's one assist during the final week of the campaign.

Although forced to relinquish his scoring crown, Conacher tied his teammate, Bill Thoms, in total goals with 23 apiece. Last year Conacher counted 36 times. They each scored 38 points to tie Hooley Smith of the Maroons, art Chapman of the Americans and Doc Romnes of the Black Hawks for fourth place.

Chapman was the leading playmaker, compiling 28 assists, two more than Schriner.

Player	Team	G.	A.	Pts.
Schriner,	Americans	19	26	45
Barry,	Detroit	21	19	40
Thompson,	Chicago	17	23	40
Conacher,	Toronto	23	15	38
Thoms,	Toronto	23	15	38
Smith,	Maroons	19	19	38
Romnes,	Chicago	13	25	38
Chapman,	Americans	10	28	38
Northcott,	Maroons	15	21	36
Lewis,	Detroit	14	22	36
March,	Chicago	16	19	35
Aurie,	Detroit	16	18	34
Dillon,	Rangers	18	15	33
Beattie,	Boston	14	18	32
Ward,	Maroons	12	19	31
Boucher,	Rangers	11	19	30
Howe,	Detroit	16	14	30
Gottselig,	Chicago	14	15	29
Stewart,	Americans	14	15	29

Mrs. Fabyan In Two Semifinals; Has New Service

Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Cambridge, second ranking player in the United States, and topseeded in the present New England indoor tennis championship singles at the Longwood Covered Courts, in Newton, advanced to the semifinal round today. Mrs. Fabyan won her quarterfinal match from Mrs. William M. Shedden, 6—0, 6—2, displaying a new, effective service.

Other singles winners today included the defending champion, Katharine Winthrop of Boston, and the 1935 runnerup, Dorrance H. Chase of Dorchester. Mrs. Carlton Mabley also moved ahead.

Miss Winthrop defeated Mrs. Robert Morris in straight sets, 6—2, 6—3.

Miss Chase had an interesting battle with Louise Harding of Brookline. Miss Harding, after dropping the first set at 6—2, led in the second at 5—2, and 5—3, and was at set point. Miss Chase, however, came from behind and won the set at 7—5 for the match.

Mrs. Mabley won her match from Mrs. William Martin with the loss of only one game, and that in the first set.

Circumstances in doubles pushed the team of Mrs. Fabyan and Miss Winthrop into the semifinals. Esther Edwards of Connecticut was unable to play and returned to her home last night. Her partner was Elena Ciccone of Newton.

Joanna Palfrey and Mrs. Fremont-Smith defeated Helen Jones and Louise Harding at 7—5, 6—1, while Mrs. Whitfield Painter and Mrs. Melvin M. Johnson Jr. beat Mrs. J. B. Pierce and Army Davol, 6—1, 6—0, today.

Short Shots On Sports

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 24 (AP)—Stuart Bell, original "no man" among the Cleveland scribes, picks the Indians to win this year . . . That may be the tip-off . . . In the past, Stuart never gave the Tribe better than second place . . . Steve O'Neill is something of a hero here because he spends his morning making baseball talks at various high schools . . . O'Neill knows the Indians from the ground up . . . He managed no less than eight of them in the American Association and International League.

Major league scouts might look over Sammy Baugh, Texas Christian's forward passing quarterback . . . They say he's got the makings of a big time pitcher . . . Zeke Bonura, White Sox first sacker, drills daily with the New Orleans Pelicans . . . Zeke isn't a holdout . . . For him, Pasadena is too far away from the good spaghetti his mommer cooks . . . Jimmy Foxx says Schoolboy Rowe is the longest driver among the baseball golfers.

Looks like Lou Gehrig is all set for another of those big years . . . Can't see how they're going to stop the Cards with both Deans in the fold . . . Temple University athletes are studying German just so they'll be ready if they get to go to the Olympics.

Hub Sportswoman On Winning Squash Side

LONDON, March 24 (AP)—Eleonora R. Sears of Boston and Margot E. Lumb, the British titleholder, won their first-round match in the British doubles squash racquets championship today, defeating another Anglo-American combination, Edith Drury of Boston and Lady Katherine Cairns, at 15—11, 15—10, 15—16, 15—12.

With Miss Lumb making few mistakes and excelling with reverse angle shots, the losers concentrated on Miss Sears but the veteran Boston player outmaneuvered them with marvelously gauged lobs into the corners.

The Sears-Lumb combination also won their second-round match, vanquishing Norah Kelman and Betty Cooke of England in straight games, 15—12, 15—5, 15—9. Miss Lumb's brilliant hard hitting and Miss Sears's splendid anticipation of their opponent's returns were too much for the Misses Kelman and Cooke.

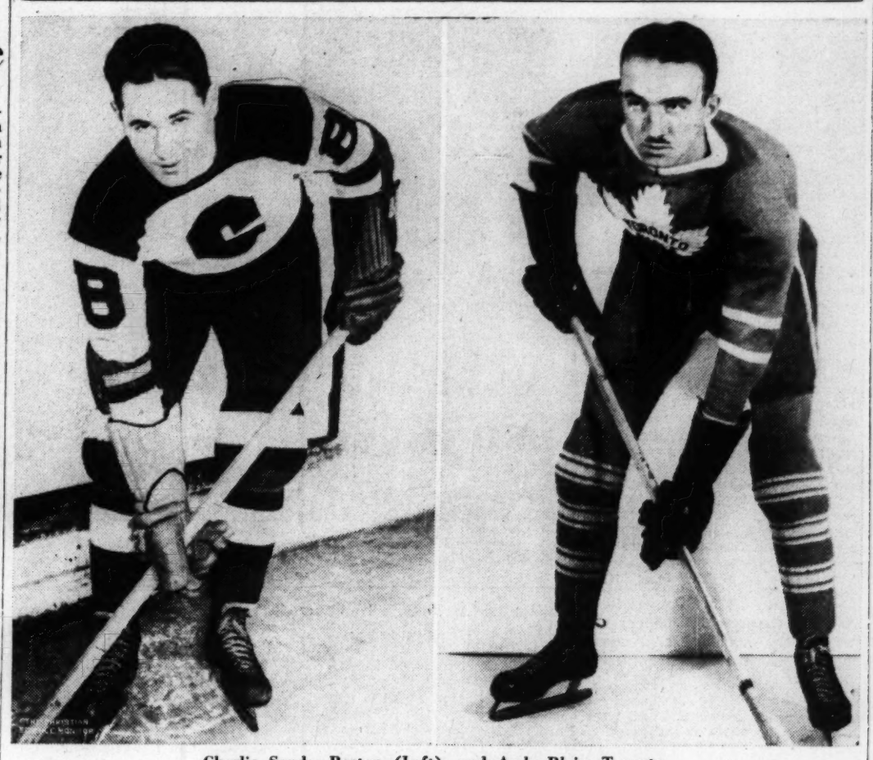
Anne Page of Philadelphia and Mrs. Ary J. Lamme of Rye, N. Y., advanced to the third round via a first-round bye and a second-round default.

American Teams Lose In Racquets Doubles

LONDON, March 24 (AP)—The American team of Robert Leonard and Malcolm Kirkbride was eliminated today in the second round of the British racquets doubles championship by J. H. Pawle and Ronald Hill. The scores were 15—10, 15—5, 15—10, 15—13.

Another American pair, Clarence Pell and W. Palmer Dixon, was put out in the second round by Capt. Nigel Haig and Sir John Child at 15—13, 15—5, 15—10, 11—15, 3—15, 15—8. The Americans rallied nicely in the fourth and fifth games but were unable to overcome their rivals early lead.

Ready for the Grand Finale



Charlie Sands, Boston (Left), and Andy Blair, Toronto

Bruins and Toronto Open Their Two-Game, Total-Goal Series at the Boston Garden Tonight in the Stanley Cup Playdowns. Sands Is a Former Leaf and Blair Is Now Known as "Handy Andy," Having Shifted From the Forward Line to Defense

Third Playoff for Bruins and Leafs Begins

Headed by the greatest side-show barker known to hockey, Toronto Maple Leafs were marched into the University Club yesterday, under the guidance of Conn Smythe, head man, and Dick Irvin and Frank Selke, lieutenants. The ranks were minus the hustling little Nick Metz, whose place was taken by a former Boston favorite, Jack Shill. War Correspondents Andy Lytle, C. W. MacQueen and Bunny Morganson, with sharpened pencils, prepared to glorify or alibi.

The barker superb, Mr. Smythe, immediately left on a reconnoiter of the enemy camp, and issued no day statements. In contrast, the Bruins rested and entrenched themselves in confidence awaiting their playoff battle with the Leafs at the Garden tonight. Win Green and assistants seriously went about their arduous duties of preparing players and equipment for the clash of the year.

Frank Selke and Dick Irvin issued mild, uninformative remarks pertaining to the coming game. The only visible action in the Maple Leaf camp was a spirited attack on Dick Irvin by Players Charlie Conacher, Capt. Happy Day and the inimitable King Clancy, pertaining to more expenses for meals. Hockey seemed unimportant, but beneath their joking appeared a serious demeanor presaging impending business at hand.

Visitors Favored on Paper

On paper the battlefront favors the visiting club. Admittedly better balanced, the Leafs have the better record in games played between the two this season, having won three out of six, with two ties. In previous playoffs between them the Leafs have won both times, eliminating the locals in 1933 after a five-game series and last year sweeping the Bruins aside with three out of four games.

Always teams of action, they usually prove disastrous opponents to each other. In '33 the Leafs won, but were so visibly worn, especially after playing 104m. 46s. of overtime in the final, that they proved easy for Rangers in the next series. Again last year the Leafs won, but again they were stripped of formidableness and Maroons conquered them in the ensuing series.

Win, lose or draw, hockey fans look for and expect explosions when these two enter the Garden and tonight should be no exception. Of course this is a short home-and-home series and may call for extreme caution. In that event they may be slow to warm up, but once a goal is scored the ice shavings fly.

Avalanche of Scorers

Leafs will present an avalanche of scorers. The starting line will be composed of the smooth able worker, Joe Primeau, at center, bulky Charlie Conacher, with hockey's hardest shot, on right wing, and either Jack Shill or Bob Davidson at left wing. When they have completed their two or three minutes, Bill Thoms will center for Frank Finnigan and Buzz Boll, three more hustling scorers. For good measure the two Jacksons, Harvey and Art, with "Pep" Kelly, will surge forth.

Behind these brilliant skaters will be Captain Day with Clancy and reinforced by Red Horner and "Handy Andy" Blair. Always in the net, cool and collected, will be the steady veteran, George Hainsworth. It is an impressive array anyway you look at them. Man for man they probably edge the Bruins.

On the local side are several resources available. Three members of the 1936 all-star team, who never recognize defeat until the final bell, are on the defense—Tiny Thompson, Eddie Shore and Babe Siebert. For balance purposes, Shore takes the rugged Roger Jenkins and Siebert teams with "Roses" Graham.

Smart Hockey Line

Up forward the Bruins have their starting line of Cooney Weiland, Dit Clapper and the player's player, Red Beattie. A smart hockey line. Next in turn Manager Frank Patrick will let loose his fiery line of Bill Cowley, Paul Runge and the spinning wheel, Peggy O'Neil. Third line replacements will see rangy Lorne Duguid, Alex Motter and Charlie Sands, former Leaf, with the Cub recruit, Ray Getliffe, held in reserve.

After tonight's game the teams immediately entrain for the final game of the series at Toronto, Thursday. No overtime will be played tonight, but if tied in total goals at the conclusion of the 60 minutes in Toronto they will continue to a decision for the right to battle the winner of the Chicago-N. Y. American affair.

No need to predict a sell-out, for that is a foregone conclusion. Ticket seekers hummed around the Garden ticket office all day and the sellers despaired of satisfying all. Up to game time there is always a chance to secure a pair and the desirous will cling to their hope to the last.

Briefs

That 2 to 2 game with the Bruins which put Toronto out of the running for first place cost the Leaf players money and raised the ante for the Bruins.

♪ ♪ ♪

Frank Patrick is being generally acclaimed around the circuit for the stirring finish of the Bruins in this 1935-36 race. From far back in the ruck they vaulted to second place.

♪ ♪ ♪

Boston and Toronto have met 62 times in regular scheduled games. The competition has been pretty close in that the Bruins have won 26 against 29 for the Leafs, with seven ties. This year is the first in which the teams engaged in two ties. Of course, including playoffs, the Leafs add six more victories against three for Boston.

♪ ♪ ♪

Dick Irvin, coach, took charge of Leafs Dec. 3, 1931, at Montreal and Maroons greeted him with an 8—2 lacing. In that same season Leafs twice scored 11 goals, beating Americans, 11—3, and Chicago, by the same score. In the previous season they were beaten 10—1 by Detroit with Benny Grant, now with Springfield, sparing for Lorne Chabot.

♪ ♪ ♪

Double figures for and against the Bruins came in 1924-25 when Toronto beat them, 10—1, and in turn they beat Chicago, 11—1, in 1928-29 and in 1932-33 they shut out Canadiens 10—0 with the veteran Hainsworth in the nets. Best Toronto has ever scored against Tiny is six goals in a game.

♪ ♪ ♪

Chicago Black Hawks open the two-game total-goal series for third-place teams at New York tonight and the first-place clubs begin the three-out-of-five series for the league championship with Detroit invading Montreal.

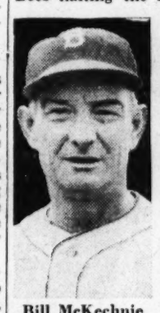
♪ ♪ ♪

Percy Jackson will accompany the Bruins to Toronto. The Cub goalie will replace Tiny if the latter is unable to play.

Sporting Around The Hub

Plenty of Money Being Spent

EVERY indication points toward a prosperous and happy season ahead of the Boston Red Sox and Bees. Yesterday both teams won their Grapefruit encounters, the Bees halting the famous St. Louis Cards, 2-0, and the Sox beating the Athletics, 5-3. Victories like that with some degree of regularity this summer will crowd the local ball parks for certain.



Bill McKechnie

Just where all the money is coming from, especially in the face of severe economic pressure, etc., is a question that even the most astute sport promotors cannot solve. The Boston Bruins are reported to be 30 per cent ahead of last year in attendance. Last week end alone, over 20,000 skating enthusiasts stormed the Boston Arena Friday and Saturday to view the "Hollywood on Skates" spectacle of The Skating Club of Boston.

Sunday some 1700 hockey fans viewed the amateur game at the Garden in the afternoon and 12,000 congregated there at night to view the Bruins in a game that had no bearing on the race. Tonight about 16,000 will tax the Garden to capacity to view the playoff between Toronto and Boston. Last night over 11,000 pushed through the Arena doors for an amateur boxing show.

Next Saturday night another near capacity house is expected at the Garden to view the appearance of Sonja Henie, Norway skating marvel, surrounded by The Skating Club of Boston performers. The demand for tickets is increasing and the cost of Miss Henie, $6000 for an appearance, just adds to the question of where is the money coming from?

Twilight Four-Ball Golf League Meeting

Greater Boston golfers are interested in the sixth annual Lake Sunapee invitation four-ball golf tourney . . . The event will be played this year on June 19, 20, 21, according to an announcement by Gardiner W. Chase, chairman of the golf committee at the Lake Sunapee C. C. . . . Clark Hodder and Allan V. Ellis were the 1935 winners . . . The local Twilight Four-Ball Golf League has scheduled an important meeting and dinner to take place at the Brae Burn Country Club, Thursday, at 6 o'clock . . The spring and summer schedules and all other matters will be decided upon that night . . . Boston University has set a new low in letter awards—only four trackmen receiving major insignia in this sport . . . Eleven nockey letters have been given to members of Coach Wayland Vaughan's ice team . . . The Terriers had only one indoor track meet, but the one-mile relay team—Capt. Bob Bolivar, Fred Franklin, Arthur Clapp and Manager John Wells—proved to be the best B. U. has had in years.

Tufts Announces Basketball Awards

The following members of the Tufts College 1936 varsity basketball team are to receive their varsity letters: Albin Galuszka '38, Chicopee Falls; Israel Harris '36, Roxbury; Anthony Radvilas '36, Stoughton; Lewis Kyrios '37, Lynn; Anthony Wojciechowski '38, Webster; Robert Boyd '37, Wallingford, Conn.; Roger S. Keith '37, Whitman; Robert T. Coolidge '36, Reading, manager.

Also the members of the varsity wrestling team who will receive their varsity letters are: Joseph J. Watson '38, Quincy; Raymond Pagan '37, Yonkers, N. Y.; Albert Slate '37, Quincy; William Errgong '37, Arlington; Richard Stewart '37, West Medford; Richard Johnson '38, West Medford; John Carey '37, Manchester, Conn.; Benjamin Davies '36, Belmont; and Joseph F. Palmieri '38, Brooklyn, N. Y., manager.

Northeastern to Elect

Northeastern's varsity basketball squad will elect its 1937 captain on Thursday night at its banquet in Hotel Lenox . . . Mert Rice, star guard who played on the national interscholastic championship team while attending Chelsea High, and who has been a standout on the past two Husky varsity quintets, is a logical choice to receive the honor.

Springfield Nine Wins

ELON COLLEGE, N. C., March 24 (AP)—Elon College's baseball team, defeated in its first start of the year yesterday by Springfield College 15-11, sought to even scores with the Massachusetts team in their second meeting here today. Both clubs slugged hard, but eight Elon errors helped the easterners to their triumph.

Princeton Elects Sauter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., March 24—Frederick D. Sauter '37 of Chicago, center on the team for the past two years, has been elected captain of the Princeton varsity basketball five for next year.

Grant Retains Bermuda Title

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 24 (AP)—Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant, the bounding boy of Georgia, retained his Bermuda tennis championship, yesterday, downing Bob SPORTS—H

College Baseball Results

Springfield 15, Elon 11.
Ohio State 2, Wash. & Lee 0.

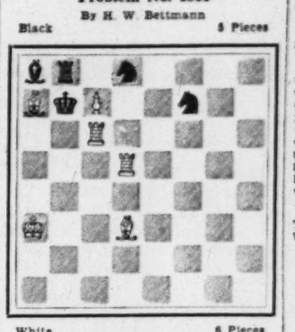
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1811

By H. W. Bettmann

Black 5 Pieces



White 6 Pieces

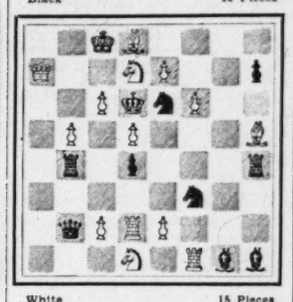
White to play and mate in two

(Good Companions, January, 1923)

Problem No. 1812

By H. W. Bettmann

Black 10 Pieces



White 15 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(Honorable mention, Good Companions, May, 1922)

Here are two more problems by a famous American composer. Each has a strong thematic flavor.

Solutions to Problems

No. 1809. R-KB5

No. 1810. 1. Q-B — KxR
2. Kt-Q4ch — K-K5
1. ——— — Q-B4ch
2. Q-B4ch — P-B7
1. ——— — QxBch
2. QxP — PxKt
1. ——— — Other
2. Kt-Kt4ch

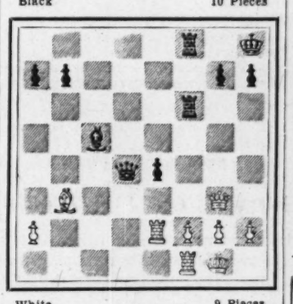
End-Game No. 296. White wins: 1 B-R4, Resigns. If 1 . . KtxB; 2 Q-K7. Black has no defense to 2 BxPch, etc.

End-Game

Black is able to wind up this position quickly. From Bogoljubow-Spielmann, Magdeburg, 1927.

End-Game No. 297

Black 10 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

Black to play and win

Notes

All of the seeded players invited to participate in the United States championship at the Hotel Astor, New York, beginning April 25, have finally signified their intentions to play. The last to enter is Hermann Steiner of Los Angeles, who has been able to make arrangements to come East. Among the entries in the qualifying tournament, to start March 30, are three from Boston, Adams, Mitchell and Morton; Factor of Chicago, Rafael Cintron, Puerto Rico champion; Brunnemer of New Jersey, and a number of New York players. The field promises to be very strong, and those who qualify for the privilege of playing in the championship tournament, along with the eight seeded players, who do not have to qualify, will represent the strongest tournament to be held in this country in many years.

The New York Metropolitan League team championship, now under way, provided two upsets when the Manhattan Chess Club team, champions the past two years, lost, while the Marshall Chess Club team, runners-up, drew. The following week the Marshall team took pains to have the very best talent out, and won handily from the Rice Progressive team. Here is Fine's victory, which had an exciting finish, with both players in time difficulties.

Ruy Lopez

Traxtman White	Fine Black	Traxtman White	Fine Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	18 QKt-Q3	K-R
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	19 P-KKt4(c)	PxP
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	20 KtxP	Q-Q3
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	21 P-Q4(d)	KtxB
5 P-B3(a)	P-QKt4	22 PxKt	Q-R3
6 B-B2	P-Q4	23 PxP	QxPch
7 PxP	QxP	24 K-Kt2	B-K
8 P-Q3	B-KKt5	25 RxRch	BxR
9 P-QR4	R-Q	26 Kt-K4	Kt-B3
10 PxP	PxP	27 Q-KB	B-K2
11 B-K3	B-K2	28 R-K	Q-R1
12 R-R6(b)	Castles	29 Q-B5	KtxKt
13 QKt-Q2	Q-Q2	30 QxKt	Q-R5
14 Castles	Kt-Q4	31 Kt-Kt3	B-B3ch
15 P-R3	B-R4	32 P-Q5	PxP
16 Kt-K4	Kt-Kt	Resigns	
17 R-R	P-KB4		

(a) In a move or two, as a result of this, White loses the initiative with an inferior game.

(b) Does this plan 13 RxKt, QxR; 14 KtxP, which is unsound?

(c) Unsound, but Black has numerous threats, and probably has a won game.

(d) If 21 KtxP, KtxB; 22 PxKt, Q-Kt6ch, etc.

Another game from the Marshall-Rice Progressive match. Polland is a leading contender in this year's Marshall Chess Club championship tournament. The winning attack is nicely executed.

Reti-Zukertort Opening

Kline White	Polland Black	Kline White	Polland Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-QB4	18 Kt-KR4	Kt-Kt4
2 P-B4	Kt-KB3	19 Q-B	Kt-K4
3 Kt-B3	P-Q4	20 K-R	Kt-Kt5
4 PxP(a)	KtxP	21 R-B4	B-Q3
5 P-KKt3	Kt-QB3	22 R-QR4	P-B4
6 B-Kt2	Kt-B2	23 Kt-Kt2(c)	Q-B3
7 Castles	P-Kt4(b)	24 Kt-Q	P-QR3
8 P-Kt3	P-B3	25 P-Q4	P-KB5!
9 B-Kt2	B-K3	26 QPxP	PxP
10 R-B	R-B	27 Q-K	R-B7
11 P-Q3	Q-Q2	28 P-K4	QR-B
12 Kt-Q2	B-R6	29 KtxR	KtxKtch
13 P-B4	BxB	30 QxKt	PxQ
14 KxB	PxP	31 R-B	BxRP
15 RxP	Kt-K3	32 KxB	Q-R3ch
16 R-KB2	B-K2	Resigns	
17 Kt-B3	Castles		

(a) 4 P-Q4 is better.

(b) Now Black has a favorable formation, rather similar to a Sicilian with the colors reversed.

(c) If 23 RxP, P-KB5, a thrust which ultimately White cannot prevent anyhow.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Boston (A) 5, Philadelphia (A) 3.
Boston (N) 2, St. Louis (N) 0.
Cincinnati (N) 1, Detroit (A) 0.
New York (A) 5, Newark (IL) 2.
Brooklyn (N) 5, Rochester (IL) 3.
Buffalo (IL) 14, House of David 2.
Washington (A) 14, Montreal (IL) 4.
Philadelphia (N) 8, Milwaukee (AA) 1.
Baltimore (IL) 5, Albany (IL) 4.
Chicago (N) 8, New York (N) 4.
Chicago (A) 24, Yuma 2.

Today's Schedule

Newark (IL) vs. St. Louis (A).
Philadelphia (A) vs. Cincinnati (N).
Brooklyn (N) vs. New York (A).
Boston (A) vs. St. Louis (N).
Boston (N) vs. Detroit (A).
Milwaukee (AA) vs. Philadelphia (N).
Chicago (A) vs. Phoenix.
New York (N) vs. Chicago (N).
San Antonio (TL) vs. Pittsburgh (N).

New York University Grid Star to Redskins

Ed Smith, New York University's giant backfield star, will play professional football with the Boston Redskins next fall, his signed contract having been received from Head Coach Ray Flaherty at the local offices this morning.

Smith was the heaviest man on the Violet's squad last season, for which reason his nickname has been "Big Ed." Football experts have declared that he has been the best passer and punter in the East. His performance in the Carnegie Tech game certainly warrants that denomination, 11 of his 13 passes registering, and his punts carrying sensational yardage.

Head Coach Flaherty states that Smith is one of the three key players of the new crop he has sought to acquire, and that now Big Ed is to perform in the Redskins backfield the Boston fans will be fed the aerial fare for which they too long have hungered.

N.C.A.A. Swimming Meet Attracts More Than 120

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 24 (AP)—More than 120 of the nation's leading swimmers representing 30 colleges and universities will compete in the 13th annual National Collegiate Athletic Association championships March 27 and 28 at Yale it was announced today.

Harvard with 13 nominations leads the list with the largest number of entries. Michigan has entered 12, Yale 11 and Iowa 8. Every section of the country except the South will be represented.

The competitors for N. C. A. A. honors include Jack Medica of the University of Washington and Jimmy Gilhula of Southern California, who between them hold the 220- and 440-yards and 1500-meter crowns.

Huck Betts to Retire

ARCADIA, Fla., March 24 (AP)—Walter (Huck) Betts, veteran right hand pitcher with the Boston Nationals since 1932 and purchased by St. Paul of the American Association this winter, has decided to retire from baseball, Business Manager Lou McKenna of the Saints announced today. Betts, who won 17 games for Boston in 1934, plans to enter business after 15 years in the game. Previously he had announced he would play for St. Paul if he went to any minor league club.

Yale Players in Bermuda

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 24 (AP)—Twenty members of the Yale Rugby Club arrived here yesterday for a series of exhibitions with Harvard and island teams. Harvard was expected to arrive on March 30.

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Aviation Gains Fresh Laurels For Relief Work in Flood Areas

Aviation Comment

Two air adjuncts, aviation and radio, stood out possibly as the most valuable means for contact and rescue work during the recent floods in the eastern section of the United States. For the inundation of roads, the failing of bridges, washouts of railroad beds, coupled with the stoppage of light, heat, power and communication caused by the paralysis of wire circuits rather made a shambles of our highly developed technical civilization.

Yet in the New England area, for example, it was possible except in bad weather to reach inundated cities in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont by airplane. Radio, both professional and amateur, kept going too against innumerable difficulties in the flooded areas often because it had the means of holding on within itself.

But in order that it may be prepared for the "next time" Massachusetts has launched a campaign to improve its airports especially against flood hazards. Through a recently-formed Committee for Aeronautics the State has begun a statewide promotion of airports and a co-ordination of all commercial and military activities.

Working in close contact with the Bureau of Air Commerce, a survey of the airport needs of Massachusetts has been made by this committee and its personnel has contacted a large number of WPA, army, navy, federal, state and municipal officials in connection with this development or improvement of airports, for which WPA funds of more than $6,000,000 have been earmarked.

After a preliminary survey of local airport needs local officials in most cases will file project applications to carry out the work. Many cities and towns in the Bay State will have to go through the formality of obtaining, by option or purchase, suitable airport property before applying for federal money since none of this can be employed on private projects. At the moment 16 airport projects are under way in Massachusetts.

Massachusetts, with Michigan and Florida, now leads the country in preliminary surveys for the location of possible sites for "flight strips" along the principal highways. These fields, located along the main roads, it is hoped, may aid air touring and possibly simplify cross-country flying. For here the road map, standby of touring automobilists, may be employed in a new role as the new generation of fliers locates landing strips by its use.

Dirigible Trips

Ten round trips between Germany and the United States have been scheduled this season for the new dirigible Hindenburg, or LZ-129, it was announced over the week end by a special representative of the Zeppelin works. The inaugural Zeppelin trip is scheduled to leave Frankfort, Ger., May 6, and arrive at Lakehurst, N. J., air station, May 9. The return trip is to be started on the same day.

The Hindenburg, which was given her trial flights recently, will carry 50 passengers and has many of the accommodations of a luxury liner. Fare for the first flight will be 1250 marks or $500 for the one-way voyage. All succeeding trips will be 1000 marks or $400 for the one-way journey.

First flight cover specialists are also notified that the Hindenburg will carry special mail for the inaugural flight. This mail will bear the new "Hindenburg" German stamp. The cost for covers on the westward flight will be 70 cents for three-eighths of an ounce and 85 cents for half an ounce. All covers should reach the Zeppelin Company's New York office, 354 Fourth Avenue, not later than April 22.

Saloniki Airport

Saloniki, next to Athens, Greece's most important city, now enjoys air connections with Europe, Asia and Africa by means of the several feeder services which call there. A Greek air line, for instance, between the two cities has prospered and Saloniki's airport has become a busy field.

Three or four foreign air lines call there, one of which is Italian, one German and one Polish. These link up the city with Brindisi and Rome, Vienna, Budapest and Berlin, and Belgrade to Varsovia. At Athens connections exist with the British Imperial Airways which calls there on its Asian and African services and with a French company operating to Syria.

Hazards Removed

Answering the safety campaign against hazards to flying, removal of high-tension wires from the borders of the Los Angeles municipal airport has been completed by the Bureau of Power and Light. The 33,000-volt lines, which formerly stretched across the field approaches, have been rerouted at a cost of $35,000, according to the bureau. These poles were 65 feet high.

Towering eucalyptus trees have also been eliminated from their threatening position, and the Santa Fe Railroad is reported to be completing plans to remove its exposed telegraph lines, which are 25 feet high.

Hopkins Seeks To Widen Base Of Flood Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

for division among flood homeless and rehabilitation of flood-damaged public property including bridges, roads, and municipal utilities.

New Survey Urged

A Maine delegation, headed by Gov. Louis J. Brann, called on George H. Dern, Secretary of War, to urge adoption of a permanent flood control program for Maine to lessen the possibility of future disasters. Army engineers have long considered that there was little danger of extensive flood damage in Maine because of the natural reservoir systems formed by many small lakes. In 1913, an army engineer survey concluded that no flood control project was necessary on the three rivers that overflowed their banks with costly results last week. The Maine delegation urged that the 1913 report be discarded and the area resurveyed.

A survey of damage on public property was ordered today by Harold L. Ickes, public works administrator, with a view to advising Congress how much money could be spent through his agency. At the present time, Mr. Ickes said, he has no money to spend on flood reconstruction projects. State administrators were instructed to estimate the approximate amount of funds required to repair damages to bridges, roads, public buildings and other public property which might properly be handled by the public works administration.

Latest reports from the Red Cross showed that it is caring for 82,080 families, of which nearly half were in Pennsylvania.

At a special meeting yesterday afternoon, 50 members of the House from 14 states demanded passage of the $300,000,000 omnibus flood control bill. The measure passed the House last session, but has not been acted on by the Senate. The Senate Commerce Committee has been summoned to meet on Wednesday to discuss possibility of action.

The eastern floods were cited today by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, as a major reason why farmers should comply with the new soil conservation program.

Secretary Wallace, during his weekly farm and home hour address, pointed out that the floods could be blamed largely on lack of cover crops which would hold the water in the land.

N. Y. Relief Agencies Rush Supplies to Food Areas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 24—Nine truckloads of food, clothing and bedding are today speeding from New York City to the flooded areas of Pennsylvania, while others moved from Jersey City for the relief of the flood sufferers. Meanwhile other trucks are being loaded for dispatch to Binghamton, Hartford and New England points.

Three of the trucks already sent out were loaded with supplies collected by the Salvation Army and six with supplies from the Volunteers of America. They left here late yesterday and were expected to reach their destination today and tomorrow. The supplies were contributed by private individuals, manufacturers, merchants and welfare organizations.

Reports received here from Albany placed New York State's flood damage at approximately $4,458,150, of which $1,720,000 was road damage.

The southern tier counties were the hardest hit, their damage being placed by the state police at $3,487,650, the loss in Binghamton and vicinity being approximately $1,932,700.

The estimates were official and were made to the Assembly following a survey by the state police and by Col. Frederick S. Greene, state superintendent of public works.

Army of 15,000 Rushes Railroad Flood Repairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 23—More than 8000 miles of Pennsylvania railroad track have been exposed to the flood conditions during the past few days, according to officials of the system. An army of 15,000 men with 150 work trains has been following up the receding waters, removing debris, restoring road-beds and making other repairs necessary for the resumption of service. Passenger and freight service was restored on the main line and most of the branches during the week end.

Large special gangs have been checking all bridges and other structures along the right of way which might possibly have been weakened by submergence. Every bridge on the main line, however, is found to have withstood the floods.

The only washout involving all four tracks of the main line occurred at Baree, Penna., 24 miles east of Altoona, where the swollen Juniata River changed its course. One track here was restored on March 21, with the first train to pass over it being the Pennsylvania Limited, eastbound. The other three tracks are now restored also.

Red Cross Relief Fund Nears Halfway Mark

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—The Red Cross today announced it had received a total of $1,474,000 toward the $3,000,000 asked as a fund for flood relief.

This heartening response to the appeal came into a national headquarters which was learning that the flood needs were far greater than originally estimated.

Instead of about 40,000 families in dire need of rehabilitation, the Red Cross had 82,000 families to help.

Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, chairman of the Red Cross, today urgently requested that all chapters meet or surpass the goals assigned them as an absolute necessity.

The first tally of the contributions by states showed the localities hardest hit rallying to meet their local emergencies. Pennsylvania headed the list with a contribution of $383,115. New York was second with $208,325; Massachusetts third with $168,849 and Ohio fourth with $123,134.

Other states for which figures were available included: Connecticut, $25,428; Maine, $24,473; New Hampshire, $5327.; Rhode Island, $1711; Vermont, $750.

Huge Savings Predicted In Ohio Flood Control

GALLIPOLIS, Ohio, March 24 (AP)—A group of business and professional men from three states headed here today to work out details of a $237,000,000 flood control project designed to lighten the Ohio River's tributary burden during floods.

Dr. Charles Holzer of Gallipolis, president, called the directors of the Ohio Valley Water Conservation and Flood Control Congress to prepare the project for submission to Congress for approval.

Already bearing the approval of United States Army engineers, the project would save Ohio, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Kentucky between $10,000,000 and $20,000,000 in flood damages annually, estimated Alan Jordan of Columbus, the organization's executive secretary.

Stopping Waste, Knox Says Can Balance the Budget

PHILADELPHIA, March 24 (AP)—Col. Frank Knox of Illinois, Republican presidential possibility, told the Republican Women's Luncheon Club yesterday that the federal budget can be balanced "and just as much relief administered as is now being administered."

"All that is needed is to stop the waste in administration," he said.

"The real issue today is not unemployment, not farm relief, not social security. The real issue today is the same as it was in 1776, liberty and self-government," Colonel Knox said.

"Unless it has the courage to face that issue—and call to its aid people of all parties—the Republican Party will die just as the old Whig Party died, and with its death will be removed all organized opposition to a small group now in control of the people's affairs.

"Partisan politics is not going to save this country. Let us invite all real Americans — irrespective of party—to help us in the working out of a constructive program."

South Carolina Court Acts in Highway Tangle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Something approaching normal conditions again marks the affairs of the state highway department with the reinstatement of Ben M. Sawyer, chief highway commissioner, by a Supreme Court order which placed a $1,000,000 fund at his disposal. Mr. Sawyer is first of the suspended commissioners to regain his post and financial control.

Vouchers for a semimonthly pay roll approximating $75,000 were honored at local banks, and the court allocated sufficient funds to meet pay rolls until April 5, when terms of a majority of the present commission will have expired. The Supreme Court also released $800,000 to meet obligations for federal aid construction.

Illinois Garden Club Show Is Not Confined to Flowers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 24—Flower gardens, fragrant as if warmed by the June sun, wild glens with their early hepaticas and violets pushing out of moist loam, pioneer gardens and vegetable gardens—all parts of the annual show of the Garden Club of Illinois being held here this week—are teaching pleasant lessons to the thousands who come to see them.

This message is that everyone can have a garden, whether one is a city dweller or suburbanite, whether one's domain is a farm or a windowbox. This year's exposition, the tenth which women in the 120 garden clubs of this state have staged, is especially rich in hints for making home life more charming. Its exhibits cover more than a half-mile, extending on both sides of the long Navy Pier.

The major award of the show, that of the Garden Club of America, was given to four garden clubs that co-operated in planting four sides of a complete home.

The French Regency house, whose gardens were done by the clubs of Kenilworth, Evanston, Winnetka, and Lake Forest, seems like a bit of old France, notable for the exquisite proportions and good taste of its landscaping.

This is considered a flower show but vegetables play no minor role here. Who could ever again speak lightly of carrots and onions after seeing the dainty rows of plump carrot tops and slim onion sprouts in the combination kitchen and picking gardens here? The club gardeners show the possibilities of design in the vegetable garden and the appropriateness of bordering beds of parsley, lettuce, and peas with big-faced pansies, and backing them with tall snapdragons.

Then there are the model markets. Many a visitor must long to engage in the business of selling vegetables and flowers after seeing how charmingly they can be arranged in a wayside market.

In contrast to the many gardens here notable for their highly cultivated flowers are two American pioneer cabins, excellently done by the clubs of Glencoe and Downers Grove. The love of gardens that was cherished in the heart of the pioneer woman is commemorated in two garden rosebushes at the cabin door of the Glencoe cabin. These rosebushes, like much other material for this cabin, were brought from North Carolina by a member of the club who has a home there.

The crude dwelling is typical of those in the North Carolina foothills built in the early eighteenth century by potters from Staffordshire, Eng., it is said. Red clay used to plaster the chinks between the logs, a pioneer well, soap kettle, holly trees and pines all suggest the southern origin of the cabin.

But from the rough pioneer home one turns to the extreme opposite again, to the exhibits of the Allied Florists of Chicago, lavish in the quantity and beauty of their cut flowers, roses, sweet peas, carnations, stocks, pansies, lilies of the valley.

An orchid exhibit by Andrew Benson is hard to see because of the crowds that wait their turn for a glimpse of it. Mr. Benson has placed his extraordinary orchids in trees, making them appear growing.

Snow, Dust and Wind Mix Up Weather For Four Central States

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 24 (AP)—A sudden succession of tricks from the weather-bag left four states busy today checking benefits of rain and snow against the costs of dust storms and a tornado that brought four fatalities.

Half a dozen towns were hit by a tornado that skipped through south central Missouri yesterday.

At the same time dust choked southern Kansas and the Oklahoma and Texas Panhandles, and wet spring snow fell on western Kansas and southeastern Colorado. Farmers were elated by the snow, which followed rain.

Missouri communities hardest hit by the windstorm were Niangua, Rader, Morgan, Oakland, Drynob and Camdenton, all northeast of Springfield.

After churning with customary fury in the Oklahoma Panhandle and the area surrounding it, the dust scourge made a new eastern frontier for the year when it went as far as Columbia, Mo., and Shenandoah, Iowa.

As snow melted into the dry soil of southeastern Colorado and northwestern Kansas farmers felt new hope for their crops.

Dust Storm in Chicago

CHICAGO, March 24 (AP)—Soil from the Southwest's dust storms settled on Chicago today and darkened the sky with a brown haze.

"A strong wind carried the dust here over night," Forecaster J. R. Lloyd of the weather bureau, explained. "We have no way of measuring it, but the amount in the air at Chicago is considerable. I think it will blow on sometime tonight."

Southern College Gets William Short Volume

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSBURG, Va.—The library of William and Mary College has received a copy of "Horace"—the volume once belonging to William Short, one of the founders of the Alpha Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, Dec. 5, 1776, organized at the Raleigh Tavern. This copy of "Horace" bears the inscription:

"Hanc horatii impressionem perelegentem, ornatissimo Guellemo Short, Vertutis praemium, July, 1779," the gift of the Rev. John Bracken, then of the college faculty, afterward president and 45 years rector of historic Bruton Church. William Short, a native of Surry County, was Jefferson's Secretary of Legation while he was minister to France.

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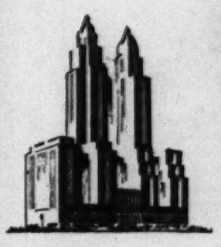

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

A Few Straws

READING what critics have had to say about biographies in the last fifteen years makes one think that all biographical writing falls into two eras, B. S. and A. S.—Before Strachey and After Strachey.

Hardly a commentator has failed to point to 1918, when Strachey's "Eminent Victorians" came off the press, as the great divide in biography The general reading public was not at the time aware that streams were running in a new direction, for "Eminent Victorians" did not become popular; but three years later the same author's "Queen Victoria," written with more obvious irony about a subject that all readers had at least heard of, struck everyone as being something new.

* * *

IT WAS NOT a one-man revolution, however dominating Lytton Strachey's disillusioned, learned, and ironic presence. Within five years of one another there appeared three biographies by three different writers working independently and in three different languages, all of them in the new manner and all of them about to become immensely popular—Strachey's "Queen Victoria," André Maurois's "Ariel," and Emil Ludwig's "Napoleon." Allowing for difference in the temperament and national idiom of their authors, these three biographies were remarkable for their emphasis on the personality rather than the achievements of the persons described; on a design, as contrasted with a mere chronological listing of facts; and on a picturesque, generally ironic, style. The public liked those emphases, other writers enlisted in the new expeditionary force into fresh fields of biography, and these, together with hosts of camp-followers, brought biography to the place where it was competing with fiction for possession of the marketplace.

Meanwhile, from his quiet study in Wellesley Hills, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Gamaliel Bradford had been sending out for ten years his psychographic biographies which, quite as much as Strachey's or any other writer's, concentrated on the presentation of personality and on style, though less on design. The voice was not as incisive, it did not reach as many ears, it was not as insidious, but it was not only of the new order, but one of its evangels.

The biography which followed Strachey's revolt both from Victorian sentimentality and from a dry-as-dust accumulation of facts and references was, some of it, excellent; and some of it not so good. It certainly showed an improvement in literary style, it stripped away many misconceptions, it made the men and women of the past human beings rather than figureheads. Its greatest merit was that it helped us to see those persons as integers rather than as catalogues of traits and as automatons. Its greatest achievement was to set every strap-hanger in the subway to reading biography.

* * *

IF IT WERE not for the fact that we can still see men and women reading biographies in the street cars, all that I have said might be put down as a recital of past history. As a matter of fact, it is meant only as a preamble to the query as to whether or not a quiet counter-revolution is not beginning to take place.

We might watch a few loose straws to see which way the wind is blowing right now.

In a roll of important new biographies given in the *American Review* of the present year there is, we immediately observe, a list in the direction of autobiography. Out of one hundred and sixty-five titles given, fifty are the authors' own life stories, memoirs, journals or letters.

It goes without saying that all rules are off when it comes to writing autobiographies. On first thought, we might suppose that a person telling his own story would be particularly well equipped to interpret his own personality and tell what manner of man he was and is. That does not seem to be a fact. In the first place, we do not always understand ourselves well. In the second place, we are not likely to be detached in writing about ourselves, and it may be taken for granted, as Claude M. Fuess, author of "Daniel Webster" and other biographies, has pointed out, that no man has ever told quite all about himself. The autobiographies of this year are interpretive, they are noninterpretive, they are dripping with sentiment, they are ironical (though not often about their authors), they are true, or unconsciously colored by sympathies and antipathies, or deliberately and with the best of intentions composed, they wander charmingly from childhood to youth and maturity, and one time out of many, as in Margaret Deland's "If This Be I," there is a well-organized design. They are of all kinds and gradations of kinds, but generally speaking they are not Stracheyan.

* * *

IT IS EASY to run on about oneself, and writers are irresistibly drawn to the confessional. The result has many virtues, especially that of directness, but it is often more revealing of the writer's associates than it is of himself.

Incidentally, the autobiographies are quite the cream of this year's lot, among them Mrs. Deland's book, already mentioned, Sigrid Undset's "Longest Years," Mary Heaton Vorse's "Footnote to Folly," and pre-eminently Bliss Perry's "And Gladly Teach." As for the remaining two thirds of the more noteworthy biographical output of the winter of 1935-36, the question may be raised, and possibly answered, as to whether the majority of them are reactionary or radical (in the sense of following the newer methods of the past fifteen years). The answer is Yes, and No—an answer no one enjoys being reduced to giving in print. It is so much more effective to be able to say, "By all means, *Yes!*" or "Absolutely, *No!*" But neither is possible in this case.

* * *

FOUR OF THE conspicuous biographies of the year, taken at random from among those that are really "moving" in the bookseller's and librarian's sense of that word, are S. Foster Damon's "Amy Lowell, A Chronicle," Andreas Latzko's "Lafayette: A Life," "The Lees of Virginia," by Burton Hendrick, and "Old Jules," by Mari Sandoz. Some of these have been best-sellers. They are representative of the subjects and the methods that are acceptable today.

All of them, with the exception of "Old Jules," which by the nature of its material is excused, belong to the type of biography which depends first of all upon scholarliness. Three of them—"Amy Lowell," "Lafayette," and "The Lees of Virginia"—are lives rather than studies in personality. Notice that the "Lafayette" is called "A Life," the "Amy Lowell" "A Chronicle." Latzko has virtually written a history of France from 1775 to 1834 while following the career of Lafayette; Professor Damon has even been accused of overpunctiliousness in his day-by-day chronicle of Amy Lowell. "The Lees of Virginia" is as much a history of American institutions as a history of one of the foremost families of America, and the reason why Lee history was told lies in the inseparable relation between them and the development of their state and the nation. The personalities of those men and that woman are made as clear as anecdote, word, deed, portrait, and the expressed opinion of their contemporaries can make them, but there is no attempt to reconstruct their thoughts, to dramatize their deliberations and decisions, or follow their stream of consciousness.

* * *

NEITHER ARE THE subjects handled ironically. The biographers were fortunate in being in sympathy with the persons they were writing about. To be sure, Latzko repeatedly refers to Lafayette as "this simpleton," but it is clear that he does so in affection. Miss Lowell might conceivably have been portrayed with ironic touches. There are none. Latzko's and Damon's work may err on the side of weight, but certainly not on the side of levity.

Nor are they in the least sentimental. Both Victorian honey and Georgian tartness have been avoided.

But how far modern biography has diverged from the filial sentimentality of the last century cannot be more clearly shown than in the immensely popular "Old Jules." Here Mari Sandoz has portrayed her father, *in toto*, greasy cap, long delicate hands, prodigious initiative and ineradicable laziness, all together. No daughter ever wrote about her father in that fashion before Mr. Strachey deftly tore down the Victorian structure. "Old Jules" is a good example of Stracheyism in the middle 1930's.

Here, one may say, are only four of this year's biographies, and of the four, three show a definite swing away from the type made dominant for more than a decade by the example of Strachey, Maurois, and Ludwig.

Very true. They are only a few straws. But they do seem to show a veering wind.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

City Sparrow

HERE where the streets are narrow
And traffic roars along
The saucy city sparrow
Attempts a snatch of song.

Brown-coated little vagrant,
Impudent buccaneer,
Your piracies are flagrant,
Your name is legion here!

On window-ledge and coping
You watch the world go by
And stoutly keep on hoping
To catch a friendly eye.

Let Winter winds beleaguer
And snow fall thick! They say
This cheeky little beggar
Will somehow make his way.

Well, while the pigeons batten,
It seems no more than fair
That prodigal Manhattan
Should have a crumb to spare

Perhaps your singing never
Will put the lark to shame;
But, for that brave endeavor,
I bless you just the same!

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS

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Founded 1908 by
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An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries.

One year	$9.00	Three months	$2.25
Six months	$4.50	One month	75c

Single Copies 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
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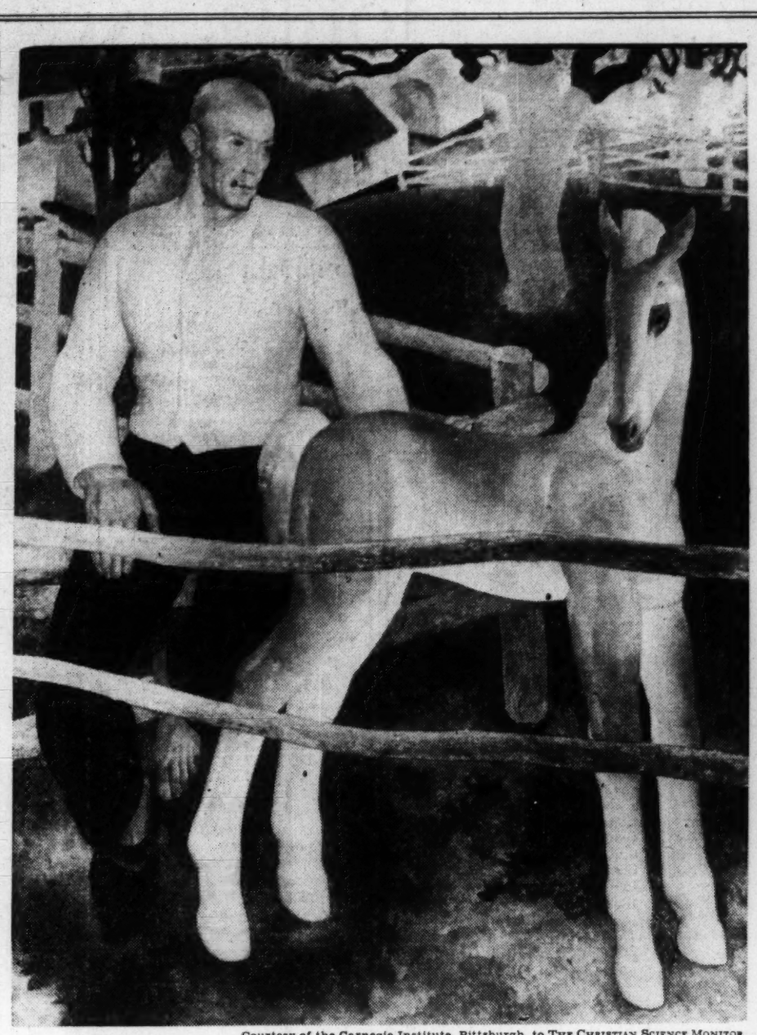

Courtesy of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MAN WITH COLT, *by Anto-Carte, Belgian Painter*

WHEN Anto-Carte's pictures are exhibited, almost annually at the Carnegie International Exhibitions in Pittsburgh, they can invariably be singled out. This Belgian painter possesses a distinctive style which is unlike that of his fellow artists. Its difference does not lie in any bizarre traits or in any perplexing modernisms. On the contrary, there is an emphatic simplicity in idea and contrivance of design.

In certain respects, Anto-Carte seems to look back to his Flemish forbears who painted rustic scenes and peasant types. If one is looking for origins, one may find kinship as well with certain contemporary features advocated by well-known artists of Paris; simplified forms, for example, marked design, and a tendency to stylize the shapes.

"Man With Colt" is notable for clarity of statement, for quiet and dignified representation. The artist has diminished any harsh quality that might exist in such a scene, he has heightened the appealing and dignified aspect. He informs the subject with a fanciful note, with a hint of poetry. He is frankly depicting something that is appealing pictorially. Neither the colt nor the man look precisely like what one sees in nature. The painter makes the deviation intentionally, in order to invest the portrayal with his personal notions of design and characterization.

D. A.

A Safety Campaign

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE only really effective safety campaign ever conceived is being waged by those who are striving for an increasing understanding of the ever-present protective power of God, divine Mind. Just as no one was ever scared into heaven, so no one can become a real help in a safety drive through fright. The reliable religionist is one who becomes such through a genuine desire for righteousness. The safe automobile driver is one who regards the rights of others and himself through love of right.

The ninety-first Psalm, spiritually understood, may be said to epitomize the Christian Scientist's safety code. "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty." Its promises and assurances are a sheet anchor to all who regard them as something more than mere eloquent words. Again (91:11, 12): "He shall give his angels charge over thee, to keep thee in all thy ways. They shall bear thee up in their hands, lest thou dash thy foot against a stone." These words constitute a standing challenge to a careless and unbelieving world. That these promises are practical and provable has been demonstrated in the lives of countless thousands who have measurably learned to apply them.

The teachings of Christian Science inculcate all the spiritual qualities which belong to man in the image and likeness of God. Among these qualities are kindness, consideration, brotherly love, and wisdom. Let it be remembered that wisdom does not imply fear, but rather spiritual discretion. On page 429 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes: "When walking, we are guided by the eye. We look before our feet, and if we are wise, we look beyond a single step in the line of spiritual advancement." This admonition is applicable to one's life journey in all its stages and under all circumstances. One never needs to hesitate when the right course is plain, but no doubtful or uncertain step should be taken. Rather should one wait until divine Love points the way.

It has been said, and truly, that no accident is unavoidable. But in order to demonstrate this fact, men will have to relinquish the purely material concept of what constitutes safety and find refuge in spiritual understanding. On page 424 of her textbook, Mrs. Eddy says, "Under divine Providence there can be no accidents, since there is no room for imperfection in perfection." This positive statement is the all-important point to be considered If its truth is accepted, it at once becomes apparent that chance has no part in the divine economy. However, this understanding operates not through some superficial repetition of mere words, or even through believing, but through spiritual understanding. In proportion as this real concept of safety is seen and applied, each individual will be enabled to regulate his thought processes, and thereby his conduct, so as to contribute in an increasing degree to his own safety and that of others. This will come about, not through any studied concentration on accidents engendered by a resolve to avoid them, but through a spiritual understanding of God's protecting power, and a determination to do right at all times and under all conditions. "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them," said Jesus (Matthew 7:12). Just the simple practice of the Golden Rule would work wonders in promoting safety, and surely the Golden Rule is a spiritual precept. The application of this inspired rule of conduct would solve many of the world's problems. A sincere test of its availability and adaptability brings practical proof of its efficacy.

To the Christian Scientist every phase of error offers an opportunity to demonstrate the truth of being. Maintaining this attitude constitutes unceasing prayer, and the truth is proved to be effective in proportion to its correct application. Whatever is true is true all the time, and everywhere; it is never uncertain or spasmodic, but sure and continuous. It is not dependent on a set of human rules, and human law is right and effective only as it follows the divine. Mere human warnings may make one afraid of accidents. Intelligent reliance on divine law makes one conscious of safety. When God's unfailing law—the law of Spirit—is more generally accepted, mankind will no longer be haunted by a sense of fearful uncertainty, or by the liability to accident. Just as Spirit cannot be affected or controlled by matter, so is God's man immune from the clashing so-called elements of materiality. Whether this realization comes slowly or quickly does not affect the forever fact that the real man and the real universe, proceeding from Spirit, are spiritual. To enter into this state of consciousness is the divine right of all. To doubt this is to doubt the truth and sincerity of the inspired promises.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

Barbados Sun-Up

WE WERE standing in the very peak of the bow waiting for our first island. Our eyes ached from the strain of trying to pierce the gray mist surrounding us, for it was that mysterious hour, neither dark nor light, when our sleepy brains could hardly make out whether it was dawn or twilight that was about to break upon us. Orion was overhead: Jupiter was brilliant. A quiet sleeping sea, and at its very edge a penciled line of blackness; and then, quite suddenly, at the end of that dark line, a light winked, and winked, and winked. Clouds, huddled low on the horizon, took on the shapes of castles and dragons' heads, spires and lofty domes. Another light showed, this time a steady one. The stars gave a feeble wink and went out, one after another, as deliberately as though a switch had been turned off somewhere. Gold shone through the cloud shapes, fire, splashes of red seas, pathways of gold.

The sun was up. And Barbados lay long and slender across the horizon. We could make out the shore sloping up to a hill, and we could just distinguish Carlisle Bay. Beneath our bow a flying fish leaped out from the smother of foam and darted, with tremulous wings, ahead of the ship, then dropped down with a little splash ahead. In a moment we started him up again, and this time he flew safe to windward. A sea bird flashed with slender brown wings across the bow, like a small, swift thought.—From "Magic Portholes," by HELEN FOLLETT. (New York: Macmillan.)

Moon at Mid-Day

ACROSS the sky's blue windowed space
are curtained clouds of filmy lace,
and peeping through—the moon's white face.

DONALD PAGE

Ein Sicherheitsfeldzug

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DEN einzigen wirklich wirksamen Sicherheitsfeldzug, der je erdacht worden ist, unternehmen diejenigen, die nach einem besseren Verständnis der allgegenwärtigen beschützenden Macht Gottes, des göttlichen Gemüts, trachten. Gerade wie noch niemand durch Furcht in den Himmel getrieben wurde, so kann bei einem Sicherheitsbetreben niemand durch Furcht eine wirkliche Hilfe werden. Nur der ist der zuverlässige Gläubige, der es durch echtes Verlangen nach Gerechtigkeit wird. Nur der ist der zuverlässige Kraftwagenfahrer, der seine und anderer Leute Rechte aus Liebe zum Rechten achtet.

Der 91. Psalm kann in seiner geistigen Auslegung als kurze Darlegung des Sicherheitsgesetzbuchs des Christlichen Wissenschafters angesehen werden. „Wer unter dem Schirm des Höchsten sitzt, bleibt unter dem Schatten des Allmächtigen" (engl. Bibel). Die hierin enthaltenen Voraussetzungen und Zusicherungen sind allen, die sie nicht bloß als beredte Worte betrachten, ein Rettungsanker. Ferner (Ps. 91, 11.12): „Er hat seinen Engeln befohlen über dir, daß sie dich behüten auf allen deinen Wegen, daß sie dich auf den Händen tragen und du deinen Fuß nicht an einen Stein stoßest". Diese Worte sind eine beständige Herausforderung an eine nachlässige und ungläubige Welt. Daß diese Verheißungen anwendbar und beweisbar sind, haben zahllose Tausende, die sie einigermaßen anwenden, in ihrem Leben bewiesen.

Die Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft schärfen alle geistigen Eigenschaften ein, die dem Menschen in Gottes Bild und Gleichnis gehören. Einige dieser Eigenschaften sind Freundlichkeit, Rücksichtnahme, Nächstenliebe und Weisheit. Man beachte, daß Weisheit nicht Furcht, sondern eher geistige Besonnenheit bedeutet. Auf Seite 429 im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy: „Beim Gehen werden wir von den Augen geleitet. Wir schauen vor unsere Füße, und wenn wir weise sind, blicken wir über den einzelnen Schritt hinaus in der Richtung des geistigen Fortschritts". Diese Ermahnung ist auf allen Stufen unseres Lebenswegs und unter allen Umständen anwendbar. Man braucht nicht zu zögern, wenn der rechte Weg klar ist; aber man sollte keinen zweifelhaften oder ungewissen Schritt unternehmen, sondern lieber warten, bis die göttliche Liebe den Weg weist.

Es ist schon gesagt worden und mit Recht, daß kein Unfall unvermeidbar ist. Um aber diese Tatsache zu beweisen, müssen die Menschen den rein materiellen Begriff von dem, was Sicherheit ist, aufgeben und in geistigem Verständnis Zuflucht finden. Auf Seite 424 ihres Lehrbuchs schreibt Mrs. Eddy: „Unter der göttlichen Vorsehung kann es keine Unfälle geben; denn in der Vollkommenheit ist kein Raum für Unvollkommenheit". Diese bestimmte Erklärung ist der über alles wichtige Punkt, der in Betracht zu ziehen ist. Glaubt man, daß sie wahr ist, so wird einem sofort klar, daß Zufall kein Teil des göttlichen Plans ist. Dieses Verständnis wirkt jedoch nicht durch oberflächliches Wiederholen bloßer Worte oder durch bloßes Glauben, sondern durch geistiges Verständnis. In dem Verhältnis, wie dieser wirkliche Sicherheitsbegriff gesehen und angewandt wird, kann jeder einzelne sein Denken und dadurch sein Benehmen so regeln, daß er in zunehmendem Maße zu seiner und anderer Leute Sicherheit beiträgt. Dies wird nicht dadurch erreicht, daß man, veranlaßt durch den Entschluß, Unfälle zu vermeiden, sich mit diesen eingehend befaßt, sondern durch geistiges Verständnis der beschützenden Kraft Gottes und den Vorsatz, allezeit und unter allen Umständen recht zu handeln. „Alles nun, was ihr wollt, daß euch die Leute tun sollen, das tut ihr ihnen auch", sagte Jesus (Matth. 7, 12). Schon das bloße Anwenden der goldenen Regel würde beim Fördern von Sicherheit Wunder wirken, und die goldene Regel ist gewiß eine geistige Forderung. Das Befolgen dieser göttlich eingegebenen Verhaltungsmaßregel würde viele Probleme der Welt lösen Aufrichtiges Erproben ihrer Anwendbarkeit und Tauglichkeit bringt praktische Beweise ihrer Wirksamkeit.

Dem Christlichen Wissenschafter bietet jede Erscheinungsform des Irrtums Gelegenheit, die Wahrheit des Seins zu beweisen. Diese Haltung bewahren, ist Beten ohne Unterlaß, und die Wahrheit erweist sich im Verhältnis zu ihrer richtigen Anwendung als wirksam. Was wahr ist, ist allezeit und überall wahr; es ist nie ungewiß oder nur von kurzer Dauer, sondern gewiß und fortdauernd. Es hängt nicht von menschlichen Regeln ab, und das menschliche Gesetz ist nur insoweit recht und wirksam, als es dem göttlichen folgt. Rein menschliche Warnungen können zur Folge haben, daß man Unfälle befürchtet. Intelligentes Vertrauen auf das göttliche Gesetz weckt in uns das Bewußtsein der Sicherheit. Wenn die Menschen Gottes unfehlbares Gesetz—das Gesetz des Geistes—allgemeiner annehmen, werden sie nicht mehr von dem Gefühl furchtsamer Ungewißheit oder dem Glauben, daß sie Unfällen ausgesetzt seien, verfolgt werden. Gerade so wie der Geist nicht von der Materie beeinflußt oder beherrscht werden kann, ist der gottgeschaffene Mensch nicht den widerstreitenden sogenannten materiellen Elementen preisgegeben. Ob man diese Erkenntnis langsam oder schnell gewinnt, hat keinen Einfluß auf die ewige Tatsache, daß der wirkliche Mensch und das wirkliche Weltall vom Geist ausgehen, geistig sind. Diesen Bewußtseinzustand erlangen, ist das göttliche Recht aller; daran zweifeln, heißt an der Wahrheit und der Aufrichtigkeit der göttlich eingegebenen Verheißungen zweifeln.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. St. A.).

Reflections in the Rain

A PIGEON strutted slowly up the steps of St. Paul's as the sun broke through the soft gray mist encircling the cathedral of the City of London. The pavements were thronged with men and women, each intent on his own business, and the clatter of buses and cars filled the air with sound.

Only the pigeon seemed to have infinite space and time in which to pursue his leisurely way.

The last time that I had passed beside St. Paul's, it had been wrapped in a mantle of rain. The gray stone steps were lit by the golden reflection of the street lamps. No pigeon strutted up the shining stairway. Perhaps from some dim nook aloft his tiny beady black eyes looked down upon the deserted street, and wondered at the strange ways of humans who had chosen this rain-swept evening in which to explore the city. No matter where we had gone, St. Paul's had seemed to brood over us. We had seen it first down some tiny alley on our right, and on our return journey we had passed beneath its towering dome.

We had driven down shining rain-drenched streets with names so familiar to those whose ways lie in great cities, Fenchurch Street, Lombard Street, Cheapside, and a dozen others; streets where bankers and merchants and those who do business in every kind of trade spend their days, yet hardly a pedestrian or a car had we seen. Every now and then a cart and horse had clattered down some tiny alley, crossed the main road, and passed again into some cobbled streetway.

Seeing a beam of light from an inner chamber, we had gently pushed open the door of the deserted Guild Hall. It was gloomy and mysterious as a dimly-lit chapel. Yet so short a while ago it had been the scene of colorful pageantry, when the slim and fair-haired Prince of the House of Windsor had been proclaimed Edward the Eighth of England.

The lamps round Trinity Square and Great Tower Hill were reflected in the shining street, like jagged squares of gold, dancing in the raindrops. The Tower of London was like some medieval castle of softest gray, strangely beautiful against an indigo sky still full of color in spite of the rain. We would not linger to disturb its dreams of bygone splendor, and of kings who paced beneath its walls. As St. Paul's brooded gently over a silent city, so the Tower kept ceaseless watch beside the river. So we turned homewards down Ludgate Hill, by the Embankment towards the lights of Piccadilly.

No matter if the pigeon, from his dim nook by the Cathedral, wondered at the strange ways of humans; for beauty had been found in the City on this rain-drenched evening.

E. M. P.

Discovery
(1000 A. D.)

THROUGH the primeval woods the great moose swung
With muscled shoulder. Early sunlight shed
Along the ferns the shadow of his head.
His pasterns brushed the gold of adder's tongue,
And to the velvet of his fetlock clung
A petal of the trillium, purple-red.
Threading the tangled aisles a clear stream led
To lonely shores where rushing waves were flung.
But what strange masted thing his vision found
Afloat upon that sea of silver spun!
He wheeled and gained his kingdom at a bound,
Beholding not the breakers overrun
By shouting men, nor, leaping up the ground
With new worlds in his eyes, Red Eric's son!

ELEANOR BALDWIN

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Flood Needy Urged to Speed Calls on FHA; Act Ends Apr. 1

Boston News Today:

Mayor Says He Will Sign Antihorn-Tooting Law
Dorgan Assails Kirtley Mather at Oath Hearing
Women Organize Giant Clothes Sorting Job
Roosevelt-Pledged Delegates Named by McGrath
Sailors at Sea Send Help to Flood Needy

By a Staff Photographer

Legion Gathers Clothing and Supplies for Flood Victims

At the Left Are Members of the Women's Auxiliary Sorting Over Clothing, and at Right Legion Members Preparing a Collection of Shoes for Shipment

Homes:

FHA Ready to Help Families in Flood Areas

Behind the more obvious and highly publicized work of feeding and clothing those in flood areas today, organization quietly proceeded in Boston to effect more permanent rehabilitation. Repairs and replacement of houses was the chief concern of John P. Malley, federal housing chief.

He urged all those desiring federal home loans to make application immediately. On April 1 the housing act expires. Mr. Malley said today that he has had every assurance from Washington that the terms of the act, at least for that portion which relates to small home loans (under $2000), will be extended for another year, but since this has to be approved by Congress the only sure way is to get applications on file this week or next, it was pointed out by Mr. Malley.

These applications and requests for information should be made at local banks or other approved institutions. The Federal Housing group does not make loans directly but, instead, simply guarantees the loans made through regular lending channels.

The housing administration does, however, have an information disbursing set-up. It has 19 field workers on the job in the State today and these workers are assisted by 143 Better Housing Committees, comprising some 6000 members. These committee members, mostly real estate dealers, lawyers, architects and others interested in greater or lesser degree in good housing, are qualified to give advice and information relative to federal home loans. They were all requested by Mr. Malley today to redouble their efforts to serve those now in need because of the flood.

Besides the small housing loans, the Federal Housing Administration guarantees loans up to $50,000 for repair, remodeling and refitting of commercial buildings. On this type of loan, speed is especially desirable, it was pointed out, because this section of the housing work may not be extended after April 1.

'Toot-Toot!':

Mayor Ready to Sign Anti-Horn Blowing Law

Mayor Mansfield announced today that despite threat of a Supreme Court test, and over objections of the Boston Automobile Club, he will sign the antihorn tooting ordinance late today. His decision followed close upon objections raised by Harry L. Stoddard, secretary of the automobile group, that enforcement of the law would put "an impossible burden on police."

Yesterday, Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, asserted that the Mayor mught just as well try to ban the issuance of smoke from exhaust pipes as sign the bill which bars horn blowing between 11 p. m. and 7 a. m., "except in case of emergency."

The Boston anti-noise commission, originated by Gov. James M. Curley in 1927, has urged passage of the present anti-horn blowing measure and has claimed support of hotel operators who say honking horns keep guests awake.

Dr. M. Victor Spoffard, head of the Boston health department, and nominal chief of the anti-noise committee, did not appear to be greatly concerned over the new measure today. He pointed out that a state law already provides for a somewhat similar control and he said that the anti-noise commission had been able to curtail horn blowing under that law to some degree. He thought the present publicity given the problem might react favorably in public opinion.

Police Commissioner Eugene P. McSweeney, in a statement issued this morning relative to the anti-noise ordinance coming before the Mayor for signature today, said that if and when the bill becomes effective, the police would enforce the law in the "same sane, and sensible manner" as are all others laws which are a matter of police routine. He said that it was not necessary or proper to direct any special drive in regard to the ordinance. It is a matter for each individual officer to act wherever he saw violation of the law, the commissioner declared.

Oath:

Repeal Opponents Strike at Educators

Supporters of the bill to repeal the Massachusetts Oath Law, which requires all teachers and professors to swear allegiance to state and national constitutions, are entirely linked up with the Communist Party, it was charged today by Howard A. Chase, who termed himself "a former member of the Red Army in Massachusetts."

Mr. Chase was among those who appeared to oppose the repeal of the oath legislation at a hearing before the Joint Legislative Committee on Education at the Gardner Auditorium of the State House.

The former Red was more or less repudiated by Representative Thomas Dorgan of Dorchester, father of the oath bill, who declared, "We, the opponents of this bill (to repeal the oath), are not responsible for Chase, who plays both ends and the middle."

"When you take an oath of allegiance, you are protecting all the fundamental rights of the Constitution," Representative Dorgan declared.

Among those who appeared to record arguments for the oath were: John H. Walsh, state commander of the American Legion, who attempted to refute some of the arguments of the educators. He said that of the 43,000 Legionnaires in the State, 90 per cent were behind the oath.

Dr. William Lyons of Holyoke, chairman of the American Legion Legislative Committee, who declared that 22 states have oath laws, that 24 more states are considering them, and that the issue is backed by patriotic societies all over the country.

Dr. Frederick J. Gillis, assistant superintendent of Boston schools, who warned that the small flame of Communism should be extinguished before it becomes a major conflagration.

The Rev. Royal Hayes, past national chaplain of the Yankee Division, who charged that professors were using their positions as "a smoke screen to hide their malicious Communism." (Loud cheers.)

Clothing:

Legion Busy Preparing Shipments to Flood Areas

One of Boston's busiest centers today was the South Armory of the Massachusetts National Guard. Women of the American Legion auxiliary set up facilities for sorting and distributing clothing donated to flood needy.

Under Mrs. Marietta Conway, 25 women went through a miscellaneous assortment of material brought in from Boston and the Cape. Most of it, they reported, was in good repair and clean. Trucks sped the material, as soon as it was sorted, to Haverhill, Lowell and other particularly distressed areas.

With lighting and heating plants out of order in some places, old-fashioned oil lamps and oil heaters were at a premium today. Many reading about the flood in the newspapers anticipated these needs and went through attics.

One bundle caused a smile this morning. It was a large box and a note appended said it contained "every cotton blanket in Pocasset."

Delegates:

McGrath Issue List Pledged to Roosevelt

With state primaries only a month away (April 28), Joseph McGrath, Democratic state committee chairman, today filed a list of convention delegates pledged to the renomination of President Roosevelt. Only those named by Mr. McGrath will receive the written endorsement of the President, it was announced today.

Those named delegates-at-large include Mr. McGrath, United States Senators David I. Walsh and Marcus Coolidge, Gov. James M. Curley, Representative William J. Cranfield, Margaret M. O'Riordan of Boston, Elizabeth L. McNamara of Cambridge, and Mrs. Louis McHenry Howe of Fall River. The President's son, James Roosevelt of Brookline, was named a delegate for the ninth district.

Complete list of Roosevelt pledged delegates: Page 10.

Giving:

Instances of Generosity in Flood Crisis Come to Light

With private individuals and public agencies devoting their chief energies to the alleviation of flood conditions, stories of self-sacrifice are again being written in the chronicle of man's aid to his fellow man. To the Monitor today came two such stories.

One concerns 10-year-old Theodore Vogel of Watertown, who approached bashfully the man at the desk in the Central Street fire station, Watertown, which has been established as a clearing house for flood donations in that city. The small boy asked Fireman Frank Armstrong where donations could be made.

"Right here, sonny," said Mr. Armstrong.

Unclenching a previously tightly-closed fist, Theodore handed the fireman what was later discovered to be all his worldly wealth—30 pennies and four nickels. Handing the money to Fireman Armstrong, Theodore said:

"Please see that some little boy or girl flood victim gets it." The boy, who is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar J. Vogel, earned the money running errands and had intended to start a bank account with it.

Another story comes from the freighter Felix Toussigs, a thousand miles off the Florida coast, which heard of the appeal for funds by the ship's radio. Familiar with similar losses and therefore sympathetic with those whose belongings have been carried away by swirling waters, the sailors pledged themselves to contribute $100.

Motorists:

Warned Against Driving Into the State's Flooded Areas

Officials of the Boston Automobile Club disclosed today they have been receiving an average of 200 telephone calls an hour since the flood from people asking about road conditions. While information is gladly given, all are warned that sightseers are barred from flood areas. Police are striving to keep roads open for food and clothing transports.

State Called On to Speed New Bridges

Immediate Need of Trio Over Connecticut River Is Emphasized

$450,000 Called For

Commissioner Says Three or Four Weeks of Night and Day Work Needed

BULLETINS

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—Chairman Copeland of the Senate Commerce Committee told a delegation of New England senators, representatives and state officials he believed a lump sum of about $500,000,000 should be set aside from federal relief funds for flood control purposes.

The legislative joint ways and means committee this afternoon voted to report favorably Governor Curley's measure to construct three temporary bridges across the Connecticut River at a cost of $450,000.

Governor Curley left at 2 p. m. to fly over the Merrimack and the Connecticut Valleys on a flood inspection tour piloted by Capt. William Wincapaw.

Haste in immediate construction of three temporary wooden bridges across the Connecticut, to avoid spring traffic on the few bridges that have withstood the flood, was urged before the joint legislative committee today by William F. Callahan, commissioner of public works.

Speaking of Governor Curley's message on the appropriation of $450,000 for this work of reconstruction, Mr. Callahan told the committee that other states were already in the market for supplies in rebuilding operations. He recommended temporary bridges at Turners Falls, Sunderland-South Deerfield, and Hadley-Northampton. At Turners Falls two suspension bridges, both in need of repair, are open to limited traffic.

In Few Weeks

These bridges, to cost $150,000 each, could be built in three to four weeks by crews of men working in three eight-hour shifts, seven days a week, the commissioner said. Replying to a question from one committee member on whether this work would require 1000 to 2000 men Mr. Callahan replied that he did not think the work "would require that many."

Mr. Callahan told the committee that he wanted particularly to avoid peaking traffic on French King Bridge, above Turners Falls at Millers Falls, and also on the State Memorial Bridge at Springfield.

The speaker estimated the cost to the State in bridges washed away or damaged by flood waters now stands at $12,000,000.

No Conflict

Asked whether there would be any conflict with county rights in the construction of the proposed bridges, the Commissioner replied that there would not, and that under the State Highway Act the State could erect bridges where it so decided, with the permission of the War Department, where such bridges crossed navigable streams. He added that there would be no need to take property by eminent domain as the bridges would connect main highways.

In contrast to the temporary bridges, it will take a year to a year and a half to build permanent structures, Mr. Callahan said.

The Hadley-Northampton and the Sunderland-Deerfield bridges, according to engineers' plans would be constructed on spruce piling with pine superstructures. The Turners Falls bridge would have to be built upon concrete piers with steel H-beams because of the conformation of the river bed at that point.

Referred Questioners

When questioned as to why he had made no mention of $3,238,000 unexpended in the sidewalk construction appropriation, the commissioner referred his questioners to the Constitution and cited the chapter setting forth that borrowed money may not be expended for any other purpose than that for which it was borrowed. He said he had no recommendations on financing the bridges.

In this connection Mr. Callahan said that highway repair, if left for another month, will double the damage cost, due to the action of continuous spring rains.

Co-ordination Urged

Orders issued to national guard zone officers today called for "co-operation with the Red Cross and other units working within your zone, without interference with their plans. . . . Your principal work is to co-ordinate their efforts and requests to avoid duplication." The orders contained specific instructions on requests for supplies, on zone commanders receiving itemized lists for checking, place of procurement and mode of distribution.

Ralph W. Robart, food and fuel administrator in Governor Curley's national guard direction of flood relief, said this afternoon that he had received a report from the Springfield area of spoiled food, salvaged after the flood subsided, being sold to a refugee who was in dire

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

Boston Port Issues Given To 'Advisers'

Committee of 19 Named by Maynard to Take Up Many Problems

More Workers Needed

Raw Materials Pouring in at Rate Far Beyond Facilities to Handle

Anticipating the severest test so far of Boston's port facilities with the arrival of 30,000 bales of Australian wool within a few weeks, Joseph A. Maynard, Collector of Customs, today appointed a Port Advisory Committee of 19 shipping men to facilitate the handling of the port's increasing business.

Since early in November commerce here has been making great strides as raw materials have poured in for use in mills and factories. Duties of $22,603,500 collected since July 1, Mr. Maynard declares is an excess of nearly $9,000,000 over last year.

Little Leeway

But the effect of returning prosperity has not been without its difficulties. Boston has sufficient piers for any normal volume of commerce, according to port officials, but not enough to accommodate an excess. During periods when several ships arrive close together, importers are hard pressed to get their goods off the piers before the so-called "free time" expires, after which they are charged for storage.

Some importers, weary at the delay in getting goods off the wharves inside of the "free time" limit, and tired of paying storage charges accruing "because they could not get at their merchandise to remove it," plan to divert their imports to New York, "where there are no wharf storage charges," according to Leo J. Coughlin of the Mystic Terminal Company.

Repeatedly Complained

Boston port men have repeatedly complained to the Interstate Commerce Commission in efforts to have a similar charge placed on goods entering that city. The Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce has been studying assiduously the entire situation and the present advisory committee is the final result. The Maritime Association itself has already urged the modernization of ocean terminals here.

Widely representative of port interests, the committee is to meet when occasion requires, to study port problems, particularly as they relate to imports and pier congestion. Co-operation and co-ordination are the tools with which the members hope to arrange proper handling of cargoes as they are discharged from bulging ship's holds, expedite customs examination of the goods, and facilitate removal from the piers by rail and truck.

Maynard at Head

Heading the committee are: Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs; Richard Parkhurst, vice-chairman of the Boston Port Authority and Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

One goal of the committee is to increase the force of customs men at Boston to give quicker dispatch to the weighing, examination and passing of imported goods. The customs personnel, more than 700 persons in 1928, has dwindled to less than 500, owing to the policy of the Government not to replace those who retire. The committee will also devise ways and means of hastening the examination of goods by appraisers.

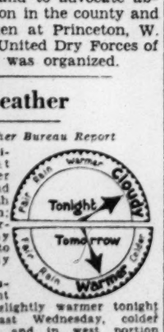
Virginia Drys Open Fire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Initial steps of a campaign to abolish two West Virginia State dispensaries in Mercer County, means to prevent the location of additional liquor stores in the county and to advocate absolute prohibition in the county and State were taken at Princeton, W. Va., when the United Dry Forces of Mercer County was organized.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Overcast and slightly warmer weather tonight and Wednesday, with occasional rain; slightly colder during Wednesday night; moderate to fresh southerly winds.

Massachusetts: Rain tonight and Wednesday, slightly warmer tonight and on the coast Wednesday, colder Wednesday night and in west portion Wednesday afternoon.

Maine: Rain tonight and Wednesday; slowly rising temperature Wednesday.

New Hampshire and Rhode Island: Rain tonight and Wednesday; warmer tonight, colder Wednesday night.

Vermont and Connecticut: Rain tonight and Wednesday; warmer tonight, colder Wednesday afternoon and night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Southeast and south winds becoming fresh, possibly strong at times and shifting to westerly over south portion Wednesday and overcast weather with rain tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	42	58	Minneapolis	42	48
Bermuda	62	68	New Orleans	74	78
Chicago	60	72	New York	48	64
Denver	14	28	Norfolk	60	66
Helena	16	34	Philadelphia	48	60
Jacksonville	62	78	St. Louis	44	72
Kansas City	38	78	San Francisco	44	56
Los Angeles	48	67	Washington	50	60
Miami	72	74			

A—8 a. m. E. S. T., March 24.
B—Maximum, March 23.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 11:57 a. m.; height, 11 feet.
Wednesday, 12:17 a. m.; height, 11.7 feet.
12:48 p. m.; height, 10.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:31 p. m.

Democratic Leadership Shaken By New Revolt in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 24—The political spotlight in Rhode Island today is focused on the Democratic Party as a result of wide-open split in the ranks which may result in dethroning of State Chairman Thomas A. Kennelly and a general reorganization of the executive committee.

Expressing dissatisfaction at the manner in which the party affairs have been handled during the past two years and placing the responsibility for the party's poor showing at the recent constitutional convention referendum with the leader, an insurgent group led by Representative Christopher J. Corrigan of Central Falls, kept the Democratic caucus at the State House in session for more than two hours last week while they hurled charges at Chairman Kennelly.

Governor to Take Part

The caucus adjourned without reaching any decision but the members will meet again today in the Democratic headquarters. At this meeting Gov. Theodore Francis Green has been requested to appear "and explain why Chairman Kennelly should not resign," it was stated.

Chairman Kennelly, when asked by newspapermen for a statement, refused to comment. It is expected that he will have the support of Governor Green and such party leaders as House Floor Leader James H. Kiernan and Senator William G. Troy, Democratic leader of the Senate, at today's meeting.

Rival Forces Line Up

It was reliably learned that the Blackstone Valley delegation, which takes orders from City Auditor Thomas P. McCoy, arch-foe of the State administration, said nothing at the conference but had informed Representative Corrigan that they would support his demand if the question was put to a vote.

Although no official statement was given out after yesterday's caucus, members said that the name of Charles F. McElroy, chairman of the Democratic city committee of Providence, was included with that of Mr. Kennelly in the original motion asking for the resignation. His name was withdrawn at the suggestion of several of the party members from Providence.

Both leaders, it was pointed out, now hold important State positions and have been responsible for passing out more than 80 per cent of the political jobs. The forces led by Representative Corrigan charged at the caucus that it was the manner in which patronage has been handed out that had been responsible for the loss of most of the support that the party had enjoyed at the last regular election.

Discrimination Charged

It has been continually charged that certain racial groups who had been active for years in the Republican Party had been given State jobs while the old line Democrats have been ignored.

Floor Leader James H. Kiernan, who presided at the meeting, was said to have been responsible for encouraging a continuation of the discussion until the Tuesday meeting for action. He made no announcement of the party rift when the meeting ended. He said that only general affairs were discussed.

A spokesman for the insurgents stated that they had served notice on the party leaders that they had strength enough to tie up business and would adjourn the House from day to day until their demands were met. They were encouraged by Floor Leader Kiernan until after Governor Green had an opportunity to be heard.

Rumblings Are Heard

There has been rumblings that all was not well in the ranks of the Democratic Party leaders, but last week's meeting was the first time that the ousting movement reached such proportion that it became public knowledge.

Chairman Kennelly has been mentioned several times for the post of clerk of the United States District Court.

It is believed by many that Chairman Kennelly again will be asked to take this position and leave the path open for the selection of a new leader who will be acceptable to the Blackstone Valley delegation and satisfied the "old-time" Democrats who have openly stated they will not follow his leadership.

Value of City Trees Is Made the Topic For Essay Contest

"The Value of Trees to a City" is the topic chosen for the essay contest sponsored by the Elizabeth Peabody Settlement House of 357 Charles Street, Boston, in co-operation with the American Forestry Association.

The contest, under the direction of Hyman H. Platt—director of the Department of Junior Education at the Settlement— opened today and will continue until April 30. It is open to boys and girls from 9 to 18 years of age who are members of any settlement house, boys club, community center, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C A., Y. M. H. A., Y. W. H. A. or other similar organization in the State of Massachusetts

Thornton W. Burgess, well-known naturalist and author, H. O. Cooke, Chief Forester for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and other leading authorities are included on the board of judges.

Prizes include a black walnut plaque containing a large medal and inscribed bronze plate to the organization whose members submit the outstanding essay. To the winning boys and girls engraved bronze medals and books will be awarded.

All prizes will be presented at the annual banquet held by the Science Clubs of the Elizabeth Peabody Settlement House on the evening of May 23.

A bulletin of information about the essay contest is available and will be sent to all who write the Forestry Essay Contest, 357 Charles Street, Boston.

Dr. Pedro Salinas Of Madrid to Join Wellesley in Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., March 24—Dr. Pedro Salinas, professor of modern and contemporary Spanish literature at the University of Madrid, will join the faculty of Wellesley College next year as visiting professor of Spanish on the Mary Whiton Calkins Memorial Foundation, established by the Wellesley Alumnae Association.

The appointment of Dr. Salinas became known today when President Ellen Fitz Pendleton announced the changes to be made in the academic staff next September.

Fifteen members of the faculty received promotions in rank, and nine were granted leaves of absence, for a semester or a year. Each of nine departments will receive an additional member on its faculty.

Yale Cyclist Winner Of 'Six-Day Race'

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 24 (AP)—William Sinkler Manning, Yale sophomore, won a bet yesterday by arriving here on bicycle from New Haven, Conn., 800 miles away, in four hours less than the six days allotted him.

The cross-country "six-day bicycle race" against time ended Sunday night.

Quoddy Work Still Goes On Despite Contrary Reports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTPORT, Maine, March 24—While reports almost daily emanate from Washington threatening curtailment or abandonment of the Passamaquoddy tidal power project here, work continues on schedule and this week specifications are expected for excavating some 335,000 cubic yards of rock and for the close drilling and broaching of interior faces of the proposed navigation lock.

This lock will be hewn out of solid rock on Treat Island. The excavated rock is to be placed in the rock-filled dam between Eastport and Treat Island. An 800-foot section of this dam, extending from the north end of Treat Island will be built by end dumping from trucks, while about 270,000 cubic yards, scow measure, will be dumped by scows into this dam.

Include Other Construction

These specifications include, also, the construction of an earth dam to carry the highway to and across the power house This work will involve the dredging of 1,000,000 cubic yards of soft material and the excavation and placement in the earth fill dam of 122,000 cubic yards of stone riprap, and 43,000 square feet of steel sheet piling.

Plans and specifications have also been forwarded to the chief of engineers for approval involving the excavation of about 3,000,000 cubic yards of rock from the south end of Treat Island for the filling gate structure.

The excavated rock, together with 1,250,000 cubic yards of sand and gravel which will be used for a base under the dams, will be placed in the proposed rock-fill dams between Eastport and Lubec.

To Close Tidal Channels

These dams and massive rockfill structures, 3400 to 3800 feet long, are to close the major tidal channels connecting Cobscook Bay with the sea. The work proposed will raise these dams to a crest elevation of 30 feet below mean sea level. Plans for the difficult closure work of bringing them up to grade at an elevation of 20 feet above mean sea level will be issued in the very near future.

Plans are also ready for the rock excavation, coffer dam construction, and construction of power house substructure. This work involves the excavation of 112,000 cubic yards of rock, emplacement of 150,000 cubic yards of earth fill, 87,000 square feet of steel sheet piling and 137,000 cubic yards of concrete in addition to major quantities of reinforcing.

Twelve Gates Planned

The filling gate structure will consist of 12 massive vertical lift gates, or 60-foot span with counterweights, operating machinery, etc. This work will involve approximately 80,000 cubic yards of concrete and over 10,000 pounds of structural steel castings, and other miscellaneous metal work.

Plans for the railroad bridge across the tailrace channel have been completed. These provide for a bridge with three 254-foot truss spans and two 65-foot deck-plate girder spans to carry the Eastport line of the Maine Central Railroad over the tailrace channel which is to be excavated across the neck of land connecting Johnson Cove with Carrying Place Cove.

This bridge must be constructed in advance of the excavation in order to permit rerouting of the present line and uninterrupted rail service.

Providence WPA Builds Junior And Senior Playgrounds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—An athletic and recreational field is being constructed at Triggs Memorial Park, adjoining the Providence Municipal Golf Course. Under the direction of Martin F. Noonan, superintendent of Parks, 250 WPA workers are employed on the project. Grading is nearly completed and eventually it is planned to erect a grandstand to seat 2000 persons.

Plans call for a children's playground, tennis courts, with a field house for players and a large parking space for automobiles. Beyond will be a football and baseball field for juveniles. A parking lot will separate the juvenile field from the principal athletic field, the latter on a higher level.

On the large field will be space for a football gridiron, a soccer field and a baseball diamond, all encircled by a half-mile cinder track with a 100-yard straightaway for sprint races. A field house for athletes, exclusive of the tennis field house, will have locker rooms and washstands for both men and women.

Plans also provide for a picnic ground and a bridle path.

Destroyer Balch Launched at Quincy

The U. S. S. Balch, last of four new destroyers, and one of a class recently developed by the United States Navy, was launched today at the Fore River yards of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation.

The Phelps, turned over to the Navy some time ago, the Clark, and the Moffett, nearing completion in the shipyards, and the Balch, launched today, comprise the destroyer-leader class, largest destroyers ever built in the United States. These additions to the Navy flotilla, 372 feet long and radically different in appearance, look more like small cruisers than destroyers. The new vessels have a displacement of 1850 tons, the treaty standard displacement.

The Balch, honoring Rear Admiral George B. Balch, U. S. N., was christened by his granddaughter, Gertrude Balch.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"PERSONAL APPEARANCE" (Plymouth). Comedy by Laurence Riley, presented by Brock Pemberton, featuring Barbara Brown, George Blackwood and Walton N. Greaza. 8:30.

"ON YOUR TOES" (Shubert). New musical comedy, presented by Dwight Deere Wiman, settings by Jo Mielziner, costumes by Irene Sharaff. Featuring Ray Bolger, assisted by Tamara Geva and Luella Gear. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

Movies

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Toonerville Trolley," "Regular Kids," "Voice of Experience," "Shanghai Mickey," "Musical Memories," "Manhattan Monkey Business," with Charlie Chase, and latest newsreels.

UNIVERSITY—Paul Muni in "The Story of Louis Pasteur." 3:05, 6:20, 9:40. "The Lady Consents," with Ann Harding. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. Also "March of Time." 3:45, 6:05, 9:20. Tomorrow: Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire in "Top Hat." Also "The Case of the Howling Dog."

MODERN—Mae West in "Klondike Annie." 10:25 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:45. Also first Boston showing of "It Had to Happen." 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:15.

BOSTON — Gene Raymond and Wendy Barrie in "Love on a Bet." 10 a. m., 12:33, 2:06, 5:39, 9:12, 10:45. Stage: "Folies Comiques de Paris."

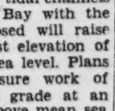
COOLIDGE CORNER—"The Melody Lingers On," 2:05, 5, 8. Also "Professional Soldier," with Victor McLaglen and Freddie Bartholomew. 3:45, 6:45, 9:45.

UPTOWN — "Lady Consents." 1:15, 4:15, 7:10, 10:10. Also "7 Keys to Baldpate." 2:50, 5:45, 8:45.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Charlie Chaplin in "Modern Times." Fenway: 1, 4:04, 7:08, 10:02. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:39, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Also Gladys Swarthout and Jan Kiepura in "Give Us This Night." Fenway: 2:30, 5:40, 8:44. Paramount: 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

MEMORIAL — "Love Before Breakfast," with Carole Lombard. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Also a technicolor cartoon, "The Goose That Laid the Golden Egg."

TREMONT — James Cagney and Margaret Lindsay in "Devil Dogs of the Air." 9:14 a. m., 12:30, 3:44, 6:59, 10:13. Also "The Gay Bride." 10:55 a. m., 2:09, 5:23, 8:38. Tomorrow: Nino Martini in "Here's to Romance." Also Joan Bennett and George Raft in "She Couldn't Take It."



EXETER—Warner Baxter and Alice Faye in "King of Burlesque." 3:25, 6:15, 9:05. Also "Your Uncle Dudley," with Edward Everett Horton. 2:20, 5:10, 8.

FINE ARTS—"Slalom," a ski picture taken in St. Morits. Featuring Guzzi Lantschner, Walter Rimi and Hella Hartwich. 2:05, 4:05, 6, 7:50, 9:50. Between 12:45 and 1:30 an added attraction, Beethoven's Symphony #8, played by the London Philharmonic Orchestra, directed by Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, appears on the screen. Tomorrow: Elisabeth Bergner in "Escape Me Never."

STATE AND ORPHEUM — Clark Gable, Jean Harlow and Myrna Loy in "Wife Versus Secretary." Orpheum: 10 a. m. Both theaters: 12:26, 2:50, 5:15, 7:40, 10. Also "Follies of 1936" (latest Our Gang Comedy) and other shorts.

METROPOLITAN—"The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," with Sylvia Sidney, Fred McMurray and Henry Fonda. 10:30 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:30, 10:15. Stage: Paul Lukas; also musical revue, "Spices of 1936."

Music

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE — "Aida," by Verdi, with Elisabeth Rethberg, Karin Branzell, Giovanni Martinelli, Carlo Morelli, Louis d'Angelo and Ezio Pinuza. Conducted by Ettore Panizza. 8.

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC (Cambridge)—Concert by the members of the Chamber Music Class under the direction of Yves Chardon. Open to the public. 8:15.

Other Events

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—"Rambles With a Sketch Book," by Lester G. Hornby, artist, 40 Beacon Street, 6:30.

JACKSON COLLEGE—Fashion show, Packard Hall, 8.

ADULT RECREATION PROJECT—Dinner discussion, Speakers: Prof. Alfred Sheffield of Wellesley College, and George W. Coleman, president of Ford Hall Forum, 3 Joy Street, 6:30.

BRUNSWICK CIVIC CLUB—Address on "Our Prison System," by Arthur P. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, Warren Street, Roxbury, 8.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Egyptian Art" guidance tour by Mrs. Bayward, 11. Also lecture by Prof. Alan J. B. Ware of Cambridge University, England, on "The Study of Greek Sculpture," 3.

ROTARY CLUB—Address on "The Problem of Bureaucracy," by Howard L. Bevis of Harvard Graduate School, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

PAINE HALL—Lecture on "The International Aspect of Early Polyphony," by Dr. Hugo Leichtentritt of Harvard University, Harvard Music Building, 4:30.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Luncheon for Republican candidates for Governor of Massachusetts and for U. S. Senator, 46 Beacon Street, 12:30.

EXPORT CLUB — Luncheon meeting. Speakers: Joseph A. Maynard, collector of the port of Boston, and Guy H. Mason, of the Hood Rubber Company, Chamber of Commerce, 12:45.

Radio Programs On Page 10

Speedy Building of New Bridges Over Connecticut River Urged

(Continued from Page 9)

need. Mr. Robart instructed his deputies to investigate and to confiscate such food.

Connecticut Gets Word Of $3,000,000 Available For Rehabilitation Work

HARTFORD, Conn., March 24 (AP)—A federal appropriation of $3,000,000 was available today for rehabilitation of Connecticut's flood area.

Col. Lawrence Westbrook, first assistant to Harry L. Hopkins, WPA administrator, assured Gov. Wilbur L. Cross of this amount to be drawn on for emergency use only by State Administrator Matthew A. Daly, at a meeting of the co-ordination committee in the state capitol.

The sum will be part of $25,000,000 allotted to all flood stricken states and is to be separate from an appropriation of $18,000,000 set aside for national flood relief before the Connecticut disaster.

Special Channels

Applications for this money will be cleared through special channels not part of the usual routine in the national WPA machinery.

It is to be devoted entirely to emergency projects and in a way will be connected with the regular WPA work in this State. Colonel Westbrook's arrival brought a further hastening of co-ordination as he took personal charge of directing the relief situation.

He planned to leave tonight for Washington however, after a survey of the flood zone in Hartford and further conferences with those in charge of mopping-up after the retreating Connecticut River.

Colonel Westbrook's place will be taken here by another Washington representative of the WPA empowered to continue where he leaves off.

Bridge Still Closed

The East Hartford bridge, closed to traffic since Thursday when the flood drowned out its approaches, remained shut today, but George E. Hamlin, Deputy Commissioner of the State Highway Department, announced he had hopes the brick span could be opened tomorrow.

Mr. Hamlin said the stream must lower at least two more feet before the lowest section of Connecticut boulevard is free from water. At no time was the bridge itself threatened or inundated.

It was expected 35 of the city's largest industries would be operating once more today. The weather bureau gauge on the Connecticut bridge stood at 31 feet at 8 o'clock. Two thirds of Hartford's 50,000 telephones were functioning again.

Oil Companies Busy

Oil companies began constructing huge pontoons with which to salvage their tank farms scattered far and wide down the river by the rushing waters.

Many of these tanks have been lost, but two of them still remain tied a mile downstream at Wethersfield.

The work in the submerged district along the east side moved slowly as all agencies joined in the mopping-up process as the river continued to retreat.

Receding Waters Leave Springfield Area Bare As Cleaning Work Starts

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 24 (AP)—Receding flood waters, down seven feet from the peak, today laid bare the entire flooded area in the south end of the city and cleared the way for an army of workers who, using a snowplow to begin with, began removing the accumulated silt from the streets. A large area in the north part of the city remains under several feet of water.

The main generating station of the electric light company had been pumped dry and it was planned to ease current into business district lines late today on a test.

All elementary and junior high schools will reopen Monday, it was said today. A majority of retail stores were expected to be ready to reopen today or tomorrow, dependent only on restoration of electric power Smaller stores have largely opened already.

The number of refugees remaining in city buildings cared for by the Red Cross is slightly less than 2000. Many thousands have left the refugee centers to go to friends. Rehabilitation still awaits drying out and inspection of homes.

A building department estimate today places the number forced to leave their homes in this city at 20,000.

Paul Edwards, acting WPA state administrator, will return to Boston this evening from an inspection trip to Hartford and Springfield, accompanied by Howard O. Hunter, Administrator's Hopkin's assistant, who surveyed flood damage in the light of federal aid for that territory today.

Dike Bursts at Hollis In Saco River Flood

The refugee list grew smaller as health officers inspected flood-damaged homes and permitted owners to return. In the Biddeford and Saco flood district, police and firemen cruised in boats, attaching signs to houses still partially submerged warning former householders away.

In some places national guard troops were demobilized, while in other communities additional guardsmen were added to patrols enforcing health rules.

Saco's drinking water supply dwindled to less than 100 gallons today, and a hurry call to Portland brought additional portable water by tank truck.

The Bangor flood district still was afflicted with periodical overflow from Kenduskeag Stream, fostered by incoming Penobscot tides, but the Penobscot itself had fallen greatly. Bangor's pumping station operated on private power, and numerous business houses were without heat.

N. H. Committee Plans Reconstruction Program

CONCORD, N. H., March 24 (AP)—Members of the executive committee of the group of 120 drafted by Governor Bridges to guide New Hampshire's reconstruction program began today to lay the foundation for rehabilitation.

Tomorrow the full committee will meet at the State House to receive the executive committee's report and set wheels in motion for co-ordinated recovery.

The executive committee was gathering information from numerous sources on recovery problems and this data will be compiled so that it can be used to the best advantage. Preliminary estimates of New Hampshire flood damage were placed by state officials at $25,000,000.

At noon today, 48 hours after Governor Bridges had asked Washington officials for adequate funds for reconstruction in flood-damaged areas, no reply had been received at the Executive offices, the Governor said.

At the Democratic State Committee headquarters, however, it was announced that the committee had been advised through the office of Postmaster General James A. Farley that a "competent engineer" will be sent into New Hampshire to take charge of reconstruction.

Federal Aid Is Sought For Many N. E. Industries

Governor Curley, on receipt of a telegram from Gov. H. Styles Bridges, setting forth the distress of New Hampshire manufacturing plants damaged by the flood, telegraphed Senator David I. Walsh at Washington that many New England industries do not feel they can continue because of their recent losses unless they receive federal aid. He asked that the New England delegation join Senator Walsh in his efforts to obtain assistance.

Dike Bursts at Hollis

PORTLAND, Maine, March 24 (AP)—The subsiding but still violent Saco River washed away a weakened dike today and spread flood waters into the little village of Hollis.

The barrier, above the Hollis dam, 12 miles north of Biddeford, burst under the pressure of water. The Hollis fire station was among the first to fall. Several homes crumbled from washed-out foundations. The water tore great holes, some 15 feet deep, in streets. All communication with the town was cut off.

One hundred men had labored throughout yesterday and last night to bolster the dike.

Train Services Resumed

Train service from Boston to Portsmouth, N. H., and to Portland, Maine., will be restored late today Boston & Maine officials announced to the Associated Press. Direct passenger service from Boston to Montreal will be restored tomorrow, while the line from White River Junction, Vt., to Springfield, Mass., will get under way today.

Milk from central Vermont railroad points will start moving tonight direct to Boston.

Still Life Exhibit Shown at Museum

Still life as it impresses the modern artist is represented by an exhibition now on view in one of the Print Department galleries of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Here are none of the old-time painstaking copies of objects, the labored studies of a dish of grapes, a bowl of oranges, or a loaf of bread. The artists whose lithographs, stencils, woodcuts and photographs are included have a completely modern approach.

Paul Outerbridge's "Crackers and Cheese" and his "Eggs in a Bowl," from the museum's collection, illustrate the present-day attitude to photography and the improved mechanical means available. J. E. Laboureur the French artist's engravings, "Strawberries" and "Red Tulips" offer examples of the selective power of the modern artist. Laboureur, probably the foremost master of engraving today, is not interested in traditional modeling or the normal play of light and shade, but in lines, their directions and deviations, and his prints are drawings in which everything has been carefully worked out mentally, to the last detail, before he begins to draw.

Wanda Gag, famous as an illustrator of children's books, is represented in this exhibition by a sinister study, entitled "Lamp Light," showing her use of distortion to achieve an expressive line. Gay stencils by the versatile Severini add color to the group. Victoria Hutson, John Nash, Paul Nash, Louis Lozowick and John Taylor Arms are among the list.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Program Features Appear in Blackface)

	900kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	**The Monitor Views the News'**	Network dramatic sketch and	Jimmy Farrell, songs; orch..	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:15	Terhune's dog drama.....	speaker	Carl Moore and His Band....	"Wilderness Road": sketch....
5:30	"The Singing Lady": sketch	Dansante; dance music.....	"Jack Armstrong": sketch....	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:45	Little Orphan Annie: sketch.	Dansante: dance music.....	"Dick Tracy": sketch.....	Hits and Encores: talks; music
6:00	News; Supper Show: songs..	News; Jack Ingersoll.....	Yankee News Service.....	Benay Venuta, songs; orch....
6:15	O'Leary's Irish Minstrels....	Terry and Ted: sketch.....	"News of Youth".....	Ray Jones, vocalist .....
6:30	News; political talk.....	Bright Spot: Checkerboard...	Musical Moments: recording ..	"Secret Agent X-9," sketch..
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.....	"For Men Only": Del Castillo.	"Renfrew of the Mounted"...	Yankee News Service .....
7:00	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch.	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch.....	"Myrt and Marge": sketch...	Talk, Rep. Koppleman, Conn.
7:15	20th Century Ideas: talk....	"Popeye the Sailor": sketch..	Soloists; popular orchestra.	Jack Fisher's Orchestra.....
7:30	Lum and Abner: sketch.....	After-Dinner Revue: vocalist.	Kate Smith; Miller's Orchestra	Saving Golf Strokes.....
7:45	Nature Club: sketch.....	"Strange As It Seems".....	Boake Carter, news comment.	Ted Fiorito's Orchestra.....
8:00	Crime Clues: Spencer Dean	Leo Reisman and orchestra;	Lucy Monroe, Fritzi Scheff,	The Recruits of 1936 banquet,
8:15	mystery drama	soloists; Phillips Lord.....	Frank Munn; concert orch..	from Bradford Hotel,
8:30	Edgar Guest in Welcome	Wayne King and his dance	Ken Murray; Rudy Vallee;	Boston; addresses by Charles
8:45	Valley; soloists; sketch; or.	orchestra; vocalist	soloist; Morgan's Orchestra.	S. Adams, Joseph B. Ely
9:00	Ben Bernie and All the Lads:	"Vox Pop—The Voice of the	Caravan: Walter O'Keefe;	and Col. Henry S. Breckenridge
9:15	Lupe Velez, guest.....	People": sidewalk interviews	Casa Loma Orch.; soloists....	.....
9:30	Helen Hayes in "The New	Donald Novis; Gloria Graf-	Fred Waring and His Penn-	Dan Murphy's Orchestra.....
9:45	Penny": Mark Warnow's Or.	ton; Eddy Duchin's Orch...	sylvanians; soloists	News Service .....
10:00	Addresses, Col. Frank M.	Eddie Dowling; Ray Dooley;	Mary Pickford's Parties at	Perley Stevens's Orchestra...
10:15	Knox, Lewis W. Douglas..	Benny Goodman's Orchestra	Pickfair; soloists; orchestra.	Perley Stevens's Orchestra...
10:30	WBZA Players from Spring-	Jimmie Fidler's Gossip.....	Dramatizations of the news...	Maury Duchin's Orchestra....
10:45	field studio	Joe Reichman's Orchestra....	Spotlight Revue: variety.....	"The Will to Peace": talk....
11:00	Reports; news; Joe Rines	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service.....	Willard Robison and his Deep
11:15	and his dance orchestra..	Sport review; recordings.....	Nick Lucas's Orchestra.....	River Orchestra .....
11:30	Henry King's Orchestra.....	Ted Lewis's Orchestra.....	Will Osborne's Orchestra.....	Meyer Davis's Orchestra.....
11:45	Henry King's Orchestra.....	Jesse Crawford, organist.....	Will Osborne's Orchestra.....	Meyer Davis's Orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WBZ, "Hymns of All Churches."

9:00 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), "Dear Columbia": fan mail program.

9:30 WORL (920kc), Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.

11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Army Band concert.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

2:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), NBC Music Guild: chamber music recital.

2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

2:30 WEEI, New England Town Meeting: "Should Married Women Be Barred from Holding Civil Service Jobs?"

3:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Rochester Civic Orchestra concert.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:00 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), Curtis Institute of Music program, Fritz Reiner, conductor.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

5:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), NBC Concert Hour: concert orchestra.

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Cavalcade of America: sketch; soloists; orch.

8:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), "One Man's Family": dramatic sketch from San Francisco.

8:15 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "Five Star Final"; news dramatizations.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Frank Simons's Concert Band; Bennett Chapple, narrator.

8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), George Burns and Gracie Allen, comedians; Milton Watson, tenor; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.

9:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Rosa Ponselle, soprano; chorus; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.

9:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), "Town Hall Tonight": Fred Allen and company; orchestra.

9:00 WAAB, Annual Highway Safety Drive: speakers; music.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "20,000 Years in Sing Sing": dramatic sketch.

9:30 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Ray Noble's Orchestra; Connie Boswell, vocal group.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), John Charles Thomas, baritone; concert orch.

10:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Gang Busters"; G-Men sketch.

10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Your Hit Parade"; soloists; orchestra.

10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
5:30	W1XAL	11.79mc

List of Delegates For Roosevelt In Bay State Filed

A list of Roosevelt-pledged candidates for delegates to the national Democratic convention in Philadelphia in June follows:

First District: James M. Coughlin, North Adams; Lucy A. Hickey, Holyoke.

Second District: Thomas F. Moriarty, Springfield; Edward L. O'Brien, Northampton.

Third District: Raymond H. Favreau, Southbridge; Mary A. McManus, Fitchburg.

Fourth District: Edward A. Ryan, Worcester; Mary Murray, Milford.

Fifth District: William F. McCarthy, Lowell; Michael T. Golden, Woburn.

Sixth District: Michael F. McGrath, Salem; John E. Donahue, Haverhill.

Seventh District: Philip A. Kiely, Lynn; Matthew P. Maney, Lawrence.

Eighth District: Mary E. McGoldrick, Somerville; Anthony F. R. Novelline, Medford.

Ninth district: James Roosevelt, Brookline; Alice E. Gallagher, Brighton.

Tenth district: William G. O'Hare and Mary L. Bacigalupo, Boston.

Eleventh district: Charles H. McGlue and John P. Englert, Boston.

Twelfth district: William P. Hickey and John J. McGrath, Boston.

Thirteenth district: Leo J. Halloran, Quincy; Lawrence J. Crowley, Brockton.

Fourteenth district: Edmund P. Talbot, Fall River; Joseph P. Murphy, Taunton.

Fifteenth district: Helen L. Buckley, Abington; Lawrence W. Caton, New Bedford.

Alternate delegates pledged to Roosevelt:

At large: Clementina Langone, Mary Maliotis, Stanley Wisnioski, and Julian Rainey, Boston; Golda R. Walters, Woburn; Sadie H. Mulrone, Springfield; Louise B. Clark, Bridgewater; H. Oscar Rocheleau, Worcester.

District 1: John M. Deely, Lee; Abner S. McLaud, Greenfield.

District 2: Laurent A. Angers, Springfield; Apolinary S. Roman, Chicopee Falls.

District 3: John J. Brady, Framingham; Isidore W. Smith, Leominster.

District 4: Martha Ducey, Shrewsbury; James J. Sughrue, Northbridge.

District 5: Alice I. Goland, Arlington; Joseph F. O'Connell, Cambridge.

District 6: James H. Sullivan, Danvers; Helen Carroll, Gloucester.

District 7: Eleanor G. Carr, Peabody; Mary E. Strong, Revere.

District 8: James A. Pagum, Malden; Margaret R. Cahill, Cambridge.

District 9: William J. Coughland, Brookline; John C. Collins, Brookline.

District 10: Ellia T. McCarthy and James A. Hanlon, Boston.

District 11: Mary A. McDonald and Joseph F. O'Connell, Boston.

District 12: Clement A. Norton and Rose M. Berenson, Boston.

District 13: Joseph H. Downey, Brockton; Anna M. Whelan, Milton.

District 14: Catherine A. Mahler, Attleboro; James H. McCooey, Blackstone.

District 15: George Helford, Fairhaven; Charles C. Paine, Barnstable.

Man Wanted in Vermont Freed on Bond in Boston

John F. Rooney of Milford, Mass., was released on $1000 bond today after his arrest in Boston last night as a fugitive from justice on a Vermont charge of falsifying a WPA pay roll. He was indicted by a grand jury in Vermont for allegedly claiming $1.20 an hour for a mason's time while actually paying 60 cents an hour.

A hearing on his removal to Vermont will be held before United States Commissioner E. C. Jenney.

Providence Saves Historic Old Fort For Use of Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 24—Work is being pushed here in converting an abandoned dumping ground at Field's Point into a park. The work, under the direction of Martin H. Noonan, superintendent of the park department, is intended to rejuvenate Fort Independence, the name of the site almost forgotten since it has been a dump.

Two hundred WPA workers are being employed on the project and Mr. Noonan believes the park, when completed, will be one of the most attractive sites on the Providence River.

It was to the hill at Field's Point that the Revolutionary Rhode Islanders hurried to make their fortifications in 1775 when an attack by the British fleet was feared. In 1814 the fort was improved, but gradually as the years passed the fort crumbled until only hummocks stood in place of the ramparts.

Under Mr. Noonan's direction the hill is being terraced and a driveway is being constructed near the top. It is planned to restore the fort-like appearance with erection of rock ramparts. Several old cannon also will be added, Mr. Noonan says, if he can find any available. Trees will be planted and benches set out at the top of the hill.

"The hill, in addition to being one of the historic spots in the city," Mr. Noonan explains, "is one of the highest spots along the harbor front. Years ago residents flocked there for relief on hot summer nights. I am sure that once the fortlike appearance is restored and the park established it will be one of the most popular spots in the city."

Sings Tonight

Elisabeth Rethberg
Who Will Have the Title Role in "Aida" at the Boston Opera House

Scribe Almost Has to Swim On Motor Tour of Flood Area

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A two-day, 550-mile trip to travel an ordinary 200-mile route from Montpelier to Boston—that is the story of a zigzag, puddle-jumping, detour-filled journey completed by a Monitor photographer and reporter last week during the height of New England's most devastating flood.

Sent to determine the value of Vermont's two flood-control dams near Montpelier and Barre, the photographer and reporter boarded their V-8 last Tuesday vowing to ford streams, reconstruct bridges and accomplish other tasks necessary to reach Montpelier. However, none of these tasks were necessary on the outward-bound course. A mere five hours and they were in Barre, only seven miles out of Montpelier.

Reporter Sets Sail

Then came the return journey—and it was quite different. After working all day Wednesday, traveling the flood-clear roads about Montpelier and Barre, kept for the most part above the flood waters by the flood control dams, the two newspaper men were ready "to set sail" for Boston, and set sail it would have been.

E. G. Sargent, Vermont highway commissioner, merely laughed when told we wanted to get through to Boston. "If you have a boat," he said, "you're chances are fairly good. Or if you have a pair of pontoons for that car of yours, you are all set. Otherwise, you might just as well go across the street and hire a room. You can't get out of Montpelier by automobile or train tonight."

An Overnight Stay

And stay we did, until the next morning. During the night the water had dropped two feet, and with the warnings of Mr. Sargent in our ears we started toward Bethel over the only road open south. At Bethel it was necessary to go west, circle around and enter White River Junction via a 40-mile detour.

Perhaps the most amusing incident of the entire, humor-filled, excitement-laden trip was the sight of a "No Parking This Side" almost completely out of sight in the waters of the White River, which had reached the floor of the high bridge at the Junction.

Road Signs Standing

Along the entire route signs such as "Road Left" caused several smiles, and comments as "Well, we're glad to know the road is still there. The natives have told us differently." The "slippery when wet" signs were also amusing.

All the way down Vermont and New Hampshire natives were insistent that there was no way through to Boston. The most frequent advice passed out was "You might as well stay here. All roads are blocked."

Invariably those roads the natives declared impassable were at least navigable while the highways they declared were open were found completely blocked by rivers turned lakes, or by bridges torn from their moorings.

Try, Try Again

Had we relied upon town officials and natives we would still be in Montpelier, Vt., waiting for bridge and road repairs. The only strategy possible was to try every road until one was found passable.

The entire journey necessitated dodging tremendous washouts on roads, making detours to skirt swollen streams and avoiding weakened or completely wrecked bridges.

At White River Junction the flood-lapped bridge was closed. A calamity-minded policeman declared the only bridge available was one about 20 miles above the Junction. Unbelieving, we asked a garage attendant who told of a bridge at Hartford, a scant four miles away. This was passable, as was a second between Norwich and Hanover, N. H., although several loads of sand had been piled on the structure to prevent it going down the river.

Once across these bridges we believed we would have little difficulty the rest of the way. But we were mistaken. Actually the real trouble started then. At Lebanon, the highway officials declared all roads south were blocked. We tried several and found they were at least three quarters right. But the road from Lebanon to Claremont was open, as was that from Claremont to Newport.

At Newport we were again marooned, with roads all around either blocked by tremendous washouts or by seven feet of water standing on the road. An overnight stop was necessary at Newport. Even the theater was forced to run off a several-year-old film, since the advertised film was unobtainable because of the flood.

Half the night was spent in perusing a road map to determine a back road which might be safe. At 5:30 a. m., having heard of a venturesome aviator driving a car, heading for Burlington, Vt., who had come through a supposedly blocked mountain road, we resumed our trip, accompanied by two other automobile parties. Along the way, having been filled with tales of impassable washouts, we collected 10 or 12 heavy planks, determined to build the highway ahead of us, realizing passage must be forced through this road or another day's delay at least would result.

A Road at Last

Prepared for anything, we drove along the road from Marlow to Stoddard expecting at any minute to be stopped by washouts or wheel-deep mudholes. Instead we found a hard surfaced road, which compared favorably with the best we had traveled during the entire trip. Said the photographer, "If we get to Keene, N. H., it will be clear sailing to Boston." Again his words were right, but in the wrong way. To drive straight to Boston would have meant obtaining those pontoons Mr. Sargent mentioned and actually sailing.

A detour to Milford was necessary. Then a road to Townsend, Mass., was tried and found wanting. We arrived at Townsend, however, by another devious route sometime later, only about 40 miles from Boston, ready to wager that our trip was about over. Wrong again, we were. Every road to the east or south was blocked by the overflowed Nashua River.

Clear Sailing at Last

To again come within 40 miles of Boston, it was necessary to detour west to Fitchburg and south to Worcester, a trip of 30 or 40 miles. But from Worcester in, the "clear road" flag was whipping in the breeze. In less than an hour the car wheels rolled to a stop in front of the Publishing House Two muddy-footed newspaper men crawled out over cameras, and other photographic equipment, ready to explain their two-day delay. And the first greeting was, "Didn't you get our telegrams telling you not to hurry back?"

Snow Removal Cost Providence $197,628

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 24—The high cost of snow removal in a severe winter is revealed in the recent report of the Providence City Auditor.

At the beginning of the fiscal year, $148,102 was allotted as a street cleaning appropriation. The fiscal year is only five months old, but already the city has spent $197,628 for snow removal, far over its appropriation with seven months more to go.

Other departments in the city, however, are comfortably within their budgets as the half year mark approaches, the report indicates. The police and fire departments particularly have practiced economy, their expenses so far indicate.

Boston University Tuition Fees Rise

Trustees of Boston University have decreed that six of the school's 11 departments have a higher value than was rated for the last year.

Effective next fall the tuition fees will be raised for the Colleges of Business Administration, Practical Arts and Letters, and Music, the Schools of Education, Religious and Social Work, and Law. According to Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of the university, part of the additional revenue will be used for the establishment of a faculty retirement plan.

The tuition will be $10 more at the College of Practical Arts and Letters, and at the School of Law. Fees for the rest of the departments will be raised $5.

What's Going On In the Arts

'Tannhäuser'

AN ADMIRABLE performance of "Tannhäuser" ushered in Boston's week of opera last night. All available space at the Opera House was taken and the audience was enthusiastic. An auspicious beginning. T[illegible] success of the Metropolitan season in New York seems certain to be duplicated here, for a modest eight performances.

The production of "Tannhäuser" was notable especially for the excellence of the singing by the principals. That fine artist, Lotte Lehmann, distinguished herself again through the beauty of her voice and the musical and dramatic intelligence of her assumption of the role of Elisabeth. Her delivery of the Prayer was of a moving loveliness. Lauritz Melchior has never been remarkable for his acting, but he probably has no superior at present as a Wagnerian tenor. Except for signs of weakness in his half-voice, he sang well last night.

Karin Branzell was an exceptionally satisfactory Venus, as to both her singing and her acting. But the surprise of the evening, for this chronicler, was the Wolfram of Lawrence Tibbett. For once this artist put aside mannerisms and immersed himself in his part. He sang with great beauty of tone and with a revealing musical intelligence. Emanuel List was a sonorous Landgraf.

The orchestra, somewhat larger than in previous seasons, produced a tone not only bigger in volume but also mellower than on some earlier occasions. There was greater security and expressiveness, too. Mr. Bodanzky, conducting, secured on the whole a good ensemble. There might have been more vitality in the Overture and the pace dragged through the first act, after the Venusberg music, but with the entrance of Mme. Lehmann for her "Dich, Teure Halle!" things woke up and thereafter the performance became animated. The chorus was commendable for precision, but its tone was permitted to become raucous in fortissimo passages. The new ballet was certainly realistic enough in the Venusberg scene, but its realism was rather literal than imaginative.

L. A. S.

Gilbert Stuarts in Providence

AS PART of the large and splendid Rhode Island Tercentenary Exhibition being held in the Rhode Island School of Design, there is a display of 28 portraits by the great American portraitist, Gilbert Stuart. Although we in New England have many opportunities to see and study pictures by Stuart, we rarely see so many good examples at one time. The paintings are saved the emphasis of isolation of a formal museum display; they are seen in conjunction with choice exhibits of furniture by the Goddards and Townsends and silver by Rhode Island silversmiths.

The coincidence of the active years of Stuart and Copley with American Independence has naturally increased the significance of their portrayals. Both spent much time abroad, but they lived long enough in America to paint many likenesses of statesmen and other notables, thus preserving for posterity clear records of their personal appearance and dress. Copley had an uncanny skill for registering what he saw—faces, silks, laces, gilded furniture. He painted the model, bag and baggage, surrounded by members of the family, mounted against a suitable background. His eye was omnivorous, his brush precise and indefatigable. Stuart ignored the surroundings, failed to make an inventory of braid and plush; he specialized, dwelt upon the most expressive factor, the face. His painting compared with Copley's is vague, sometimes sketchy. It captivates the onlooker not for splendor and ornament, but for the light in an eye, the saucy curl in a lip, the authoritative mien.

The canvases lent from private collections are especially interesting for we have few opportunities to see them. Such, for example, as Mrs. Lydia Otis Smith and Dorothy Willing, and the George Washington lent by Mrs. Suydam Cutting. Other loans come from the Metropolitan Museum in New York, from the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and from the Worcester Art Museum.—D. A.

Boston Stage Notes

Continuing pieces are the new musical, "On Your Toes," at the Shubert, and the farce-comedy "Personal Appearance," in its third week at the Plymouth.

A new play, "Storm Child," described as a comedy melodrama, will open at the Copley on the evening of April 11.

The melodrama, "The Night of January 16," is announced for a date and a theater to be determined.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—The position of the Treasury March 21: Receipts, $32,024,469. Expenditures, $16,534,451; net balance, $2,933,449,204. Customs receipts for the month, $24,079,293. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1: $2,957,739,561; expenditures, $5,142,094,914, including $2,316,897,128 of emergency expenditures. Excess of expenditures, $2,184,355,353. Gross debt, $31,440,124,676, a decrease of $1,126,626 under the previous day. Gold assets $10,173,738,112.

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Miniature Window Gardens Attract Interest at Flower Show

Exhibits show how easy it is to have an attractive home display even in the winter—Throng expresses delight at variegated display of blooms of many kinds.

By a Staff Photographer

Some of the Interesting Bits to Be Seen at the Flower Show

Window garden exhibits of the Massachusetts Federation of Garden Clubs attracted most interest at Mechanics Building today as the second day of the spring flower show opened.

Because these gardens are inexpensive and easy to take care of, because they can be snugly fitted into any home, be it an apartment or cottage, and because they can most of all be enjoyed in midwinter, they attract crowds.

As explained by a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, which sponsors the show, the window gardens illustrate what can be done with an ordinary jumble of flower pots to create a window blended in color and artistic arrangement.

Wakes Latent Interest

This contrast, it was pointed out, awoke a latent interest in observers that may do much to improve many window gardens of Massachusetts, henceforth.

None-the-less popular with today's throngs were the other exhibits of the show. Flower lovers journey to Boston for this initial blossoming of summer annually from every community in New England. It is said that the flower show draws a wider circulation of admirers than any other annual event in Boston.

The orchid display, this year on the stage in the auditorium is attracting thousands. Its arrangement enhanced by a waterfall giving an effect of a jungle garden, has two advantages. It may be studied as a close-up, admiring each individual orchid.

View From Balcony Is Vivid

Then, from the balcony seats, it is possible to view the whole panoramic display as one gesture of color—the pastel shades of the orchids contrasting with the flaming azaleas near by.

In the center of the auditorium the huge tulip garden from the Dublin (N. H.) estate of Mrs. Frederick F. Brewster, awarded a gold medal, is invariably surrounded by admiring throngs. Likewise the two natural gardens at the end of the hall opposite the stage are popular. They are created entirely of New England flowers, wild and cultivated. One, a miniature hillside with ledge outcrops covered with gray-green lichen, contrasts with the other, a woodland brook abounding with the rich flowers of the lowlands.

Acacias Evoke Interest

In a corner of this same wing, as in another section of the building the acacia exhibits bring admirers, strolling from display to display, to a standstill.

Apart from the big exhibits on the first floor are many displays upstairs which are likewise crowded. These include the Tomb Thumb Rose, potted gardenias, marine gardens, desert gardens with the variations of the cactus, and lilies.

As the crowds leave the building, many take a circuitous route to glimpse once more the formal gardens of Mrs. Homer Gage, one with its dove-cote; the gold medal woodland exhibit of Will C. Curtis; the quaint, old-fashioned bee and herb garden; the acacias of Thomas Roland; and the reproduction of the bird sanctuary at Plum Island.

Tech Sailing Club Pavilion Designed for Charles Basin

Plans have been released for a new sailing pavilion on the Charles River Basin, to be the headquarters of a student yachting organization, recently organized at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The pavilion has been approved by the Metropolitan District Commission and the War Department. It will stand on the north side of the basin directly in front of Walker Memorial, Technology's recreation center on Charles River Road. Construction is to start within a few weeks, the building to be finished by Alumni Reunion Day, June 8.

Members Study Yachting

Upon completion of the pavilion and the arrival of a fleet of 36 sailing dinghies now under construction, the Institute will have one of the largest college yachting activities in the United States. Officially recognized by the undergraduate government as the Nautical Association of M. I. T., the organization already has a membership of more than 400 students, many of whom have had sailing experience.

For the past few months, members of the association have been attending a shore school conducted by Prof. George Owen and Robert W. Vose, who are giving courses in the theory of sailing and the handling and maintenance of yachts. Robert S. Gillette, Brookline, has been elected undergraduate commodore and James H. Grove, St. Louis, Mo., vice-commodore.

Built of Stone and Stucco

The pavilion will be of stone and stucco, designed to harmonize with other structures on the basin. It will stand on a foundation of piling outside the basin wall, to which it will be connected. Its height will be only a few feet above the level of Memorial Drive, with the entrance through a cubicle 30 feet long and 20 feet wide on the roof. From this a stairway will lead down to a lobby and the boat deck. The dinghies will be stored on specially designed racks either side of the lobby.

Newton Police Open Drive on Speedsters

A new wrinkle in safety campaigns began in Newton yesterday as Chief of Police Michael T. Hughes commenced an effort to co-operate with the State March safety drive. Concentrating chiefly on the Worcester turnpike, several miles of which pass through Newton, Chief Hughes aims particularly at wild drivers, drunken drivers and those who break the law, just "for the fun of it."

Here's how the new device works: Three patrol car officers are stationed at the side of the highway, some 100 feet apart. The first officer whistles at an offending motorist. If the driver has not stopped by the time he has reached the second officer, he will be forcibly brought to a halt with a red and white "STOP POLICE" sign brandished by the third.

The Newton speed limit is 30 miles an hour (15 at intersections), which results in amusing arguments for the cause of speeding. "But officer, the state law is 45" . . . "But officer, I'm rushing milk to the flood area," not to mention the inevitable, "Gee, I must have left it in my other suit."

In and About Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

While lunching in the Spanish Room at Jordan Marsh's recently, we were served additional delicacies in the way of jellies. Now, being a jelly-maker of the old school ourselves, we always sort of "prick up our ears" whenever we see jellies and conserves, and do a bit of investigating . . . just to see if we can get a new idea. Ordinarily we can't; but this time we were literally swamped with them.

Preserves

Our curiosity regarding these preserves, (which were on display that day) was more than satisfied by information to the effect that they are all made down on the Cape (Cape Cod Farms), under the supervision of the ninth granddaughter of Myles Standish . . . from recipes found in an old heirloom cookbook. We went over jar after jar, and found some most unique combinations of fruits, that resulted in preserves of unusual flavor. As we understand it, you can order them in The Spanish Room exclusively. (That is, in Boston.) Prices vary according to the size of the jars, so we won't quote them, but we believe they compare favorably with prices for any homemade jellies you'd find in your local Woman's Exchange. "With the tang of the sea still in them," are the jars of beach plum marmalade, cranberry and quince jelly, bread and butter pickles, lemon butter sauce, orange and strawberry marmalade, apricot and almond conserve, wild grape jelly, silver shredded lemon marmalade . . . and many, many others.

Stops Runs

Last week, in enumerating the items we'd been successful in getting into one of the new Whiting and Davis mesh evening bags, we mentioned a tube of Run-R-Stop. One of our readers has written in, asking us just what it is, and how it works . . . and inasmuch as it occurs to us that there are probably others to whom it is still a stranger (though it's been on the market for at least two years), we are explaining here, rather than by letter.

Run-R-Stop is a run-stop fluid for hosiery. And, after puttering around with several similar liquids that turned out to be "as good as nothing," we hasten to add that it really works, and actually accomplishes its purpose! A wee drop is placed at each end of the run and allowed to dry. That's all there is to it. It neither stains, stiffens nor discolors the stocking. A tube containing sufficient fluid to mend 50 runs (and you must admit that's a lot of runs), sells for 15 cents . . . so it's inexpensive enough to buy in half dozen lots and leave around promiscuously, in handbags, desk drawers, in the kitchen . . . in fact anywhere and everywhere, so it'll be within reach when you feel a run coming on! The small tube comes in a red and black bakelite container (designed especially for your purse), and it was really this container that attracted us to Run-R-Stop in the first place. And no wonder, for we understand it won no less than a silver cup in a recent modern packaging competition. It may be purchased at Hovey's, Gilchrist's, Jordans, White's and Filene's.

Soap 'Petals'

If you share your bathroom, and have difficulty in keeping your pet, ultraluxurious soap really private . . . we suggest, as a solution, that you acquire a cake of the domestic toilet soap with a buttermilk base that we saw at R. H. Stearns'. Because each cake has its own personal, oilskin "petal." These petals, less esthetically speaking, are plain bags, with drawstring and all, but they certainly do give a festive air to a cake of soap, and people who reach out in a hurry are going to think twice before they bother around to take a cake of soap out of a bag. And anyway the mere fact that it is in a bag will make them realize that it isn't theirs, anyhow! Fragrant verbena, lilac or jasmin soap may be had in slim fitting petals of blue, yellow, green and flame, 55 cents each . . . including petal.

Bag Prospects

A prospective short trip prompted us to begin looking for desirable luggage. That is, just a small bag that will tuck away everything we'll need, and yet look unassuming and inconspicuous. At the moment, we're between two bags, and they're both at London Harness Company, 60 Franklin Street. One is a conventional overnight bag, and the other is more or less of a Duffle . . . called a Sports Roll, 18-inch size, and so constructed that it will hold oodles of things. Both are of genuine sealskin, talon fastened, and priced at $8.50. Which, after tramping around considerably, we found to be an exceptionally low price!

Envelope Purse

Honorable mention to: The huge red felt envelope purse at Hovey's, with a good sized coin purse sewed onto the outside of the purse; right where you can get after the many dimes and nickels you need so many times during the day, without prowling through your bag . . . only $1.25. The five-way triangle scarfs at Chandler's for $1. The "basic dress" at Cora Chandler's . . . 50 Temple Place . . . from which three distinct outfits may be made. And the collar and cuff, vestee and ascot sets that transform the dress are included in the price . . . $29.50. And the liquidation sale at Bigelow Kennard's; where only seeing is believing . . . when it comes to prices.

J. T.

(A Tuesday and Friday Feature.)

Art Week to Forsake Studio To Stress Industrial Design

March 30 brings Art Week to Boston again.

And art this year is not to be limited to skylight studios and musty galleries, but will be reflected by such prosaic articles as the kitchen stove and electric refrigerator. Art in industry, first emphasized eight years ago by the Boston Chamber of Commerce committee on industrial and civic art, is known to have benefited manufacturer, retailer, art school and art groups. Special stress is planned this year on converting artistic design into a profit-gaining tool for New England manufacturers.

Products on Display

New England's products will be featured in the display this year at the Hotel Statler under three classifications. "Living" includes wearing apparel, wall paper, silverware and textiles; "Working" heads some appliances; "Playing" is the section listing recreational equipment, indoor sports and outdoor games. Exhibitors of these displays of art as applied to industry will compete for medals awarded to those whose products show outstanding achievement, from pianos to pins.

For the first time in the eight years Art Week has been presented, there will be a fashion show—designed to really show fashions rather than advertise certain firms. The fashion presentation particularly will emphasize development of whatever international influences are in vogue in the clothes world.

Textile Design

Textile design, a topic closely woven into the industrial history of New England, is to be handled by the Museum of Fine Arts from an historical standpoint. Schools of art will show student work in the textile design field, uses of finished textiles on furniture and furnishing developed by students. Two poster contests are scheduled by the Chamber of Commerce Committee, one for art school students and the other for pupils in high schools of Metropolitan Boston. Six art school tuition free scholarships are offered winners of the high school design contest. A medal goes to the art school winner.

Saskatchewan Moves To Protect Muskrats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask. — Extinction of muskrats in Saskatchewan unless present trapping methods are halted was forecast by W. S. Starkes of northern Saskatchewan, in a recent address to the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. As a result, a delegation will wait upon the provincial government urging a change.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due		Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
Manhattan	March 28	Cobh,	March 31	Mar. 24, 8:00 pm	Mar. 25, 8:00 am
Aquitania	March 27	Cherbourg,	April 3	Mar. 27, 1:00 pm	Mar. 27, 8:00 pm

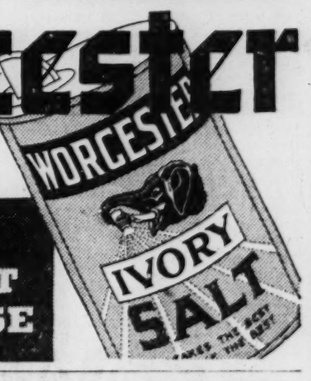
To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
Mariposa	San Francisco,	March 20	Mar. 26, 4:00 pm	Mar. 26, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro,	April 1	Mar. 28, 4:00 pm	Mar. 28, 7:30 pm
Makura	San Francisco,	April 8	April 3, 4:00 pm	April 3, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
Malolo	San Francisco,	April 4	Mar. 31, 4:00 pm	Mar. 31, 7:30 pm

Worcester



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PRICES EFFECTIVE IN BOSTON AND VICINITY

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Modern Music in Berlin

By H. H. Stuckenschmidt

Berlin

WE ARE certainly indebted to Peter Raabe for the decided abatement of the controversy on modern music in Germany. Without actually belonging to the advocates of the moderns, Raabe is artistically liberal enough to admit the value of anything that corresponds half-way with German tradition.

Looking through the guide to Berlin's concert halls, one now discovers names which were banned for almost a year. Though Igor Stravinsky is often represented, it is not by works of his most aggressive period but rather by the beautiful, somewhat sinister and romantic music to "Apollon Musagète," excellently played by the Philharmonic under Hans von Benda.

Paul Hindemith, who has resumed his activities as teacher at the Staatlicen Hochshule for Music, also often has his works performed. First his small "Piano Pieces" were played by a Norwegian pianist, and then a wind ensemble from the Staatsoper attempted his "Kleine Kammermusik," op. 24, No. 2. There is therefore some hope that the opera, "Mathis der Maler," the première of which, for cultural-political reasons, has been postponed, will be given within a reasonable time.

G. Francesco Malipiero's "Fragmente" belong to the most effective of modern orchestral music. They consist of three highly colored, symphonically developed pieces of fascinating, polytonal structure taken from the opera, "Torneo Notturno," and successfully interpreted by Gustav Havemann.

* * *

After triumphant successes on various German stages, Werner Egk's "Zaubergeige" (Magic Violin), the "best seller" of modern German operatic productions, has now been given in Berlin. With the composer at the desk of the Staatsoper, the première was acclaimed with lively applause. The champions of the modern were able to delight in dissonances, the devotees of native art in folk melodies, and "first-nighters" in a scenically effective piece.

Egk is indubitably a talent of great originality. Since his Radio-Oratorium, "Columbus," and his choral work, "Furchtlosigkeit und Wohlwollen," which was performed in Munich during the 1930 Festival-week for New Music, one's attention has been drawn to this vital, original, self-taught Bavarian. The "Zaubergeige" shows the versatility of his talent.

Egk, who is still young, is a musician whose musical activities spring from a very individual and extremely modern tonal conception. He has had experience in Stravinsky's and Milhaud's technique of dissonance and has made use of it. Yet his method of mixing the keys and fusing them dialectically has something of the rudimentary, even almost of the primitive. The association with landscape and idiom which inheres in the text is made use of by Egk in his treatment of Bavarian peasant dances and folk tunes. Yet he does not merely quote, but elaborates, as it were, the essence of the Bavarian folk-lore. The way the trumpet-thirds ring out in the Overture, the use of the E flat clarinet and the rural piping of the piccolo-flute show Egk's strong synthetic sense as well as his love of pure lucid color—a love that betrays the former painter.

* * *

The text, based on a marionette play by Graf Pocci and adapted by Ludwig Andersen, follows the path of the new romanticism pursued by C. F. Ramuz in Stravinsky's "Histoire du Soldat." Here again we have the simple-hearted man who, in some marvellous way, becomes possessed of a violin which attracts to him great wealth and makes men submissive to his will. The strange power of the instrument is connected with a vow never to love. This is naturally broken. The loss of wealth and power, however, leads him not only to his first love but also to true happiness, and so points the moral that more well-being is not man's highest good.

Apart from many details which reveal a certain lack of scenic experience, there are some gorgeous passages—also vocal—in this piece. The tendency to parody is linked to a genuine feeling for lyricism and an imaginative tonal sense.

In a varied series of orchestral concerts the performance of Bach's St. Matthew Passion under Furtwängler stood out. With the immense energy peculiar to him, Furtwängler carried this immortal work into the domain of the dramatic. He certainly loses the Bachian character, gives accents which point to Beethoven and Wagner, and imparts to the whole an aspect which belongs almost as much to Furtwängler as it does to Bach.

But to which domain does this work actually belong? It cannot be confined to the liturgical on account of its length and because it exceeds its musical technical means. If made into a concert-piece it is certainly contrary to Bach's intentions. The step from this to final dramatization, by means of a certain style of performance, is only a short one.

* * *

The result showed Furtwängler to be in the right. Every year the two performances are sold out; this year there were three. The Philharmonic Orchestra and the Kittelscher chorus achieved the extreme limit in tempos and volume of tone and gave an exquisite interpretation. In the Pan-European vocal Quintet the glorious voices of Jo Vincent (soprano) and Enid Szanthos predominated. Karl Erb is, stylistically, incomparable as the Evangelist. The bass parts were entrusted to the powerful voices of Felix Löffel and Fred Drissen.

The Dresden General Musikdirektor Dr. Karl Böhm made his first appearance as one of the conductors of the ten official Philharmonic concerts. His rhythmic energy, technical precision, artistic temperament and lightness of touch were brilliantly in evidence in a Mozart Symphony (Köchel No. 385). His program ended with a masterly and romantic rendering of Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony. Maria Müller was the soloist of the evening. Even if she is more richly endowed for the operatic stage than for the concert platform, the sweetness and perfect control of her soprano were very convincing in Beethoven's "Egmont-Lieder" and in two songs by Richard Strauss.

The Greek conductor Dimitri Mitropoulos once again fascinated us with his masterly skill, ardor and ingenuity. With great virtuosity he conducted his own—unfortunately overladen—orchestration of Bach's Fantasie and Fugue in G minor, as well as Schumann's Pianoforte Concerto, which was played by Wilhelm Kampff.

Of the recitals I should like to refer to two. Carlo Zecchi's performance of the Mozart Concerto in D major made a sensation. The crystal-clear, perfectly controlled playing of this Italian has achieved an excellence that is reminiscent of Busoni at his best. Claudio Arrau, a young Chilian who has lived in Berlin for many years, had the splendid audacity to attempt Bach's works for the piano in a series of twelve recitals. With an art that was both virile and transcendental he demonstrated the many-sidedness of this severe and inspired style.

"Lot Cleaning, Los Angeles," by Paul Landacre

Awarded the Mildred Boericke Prize in the Tenth Annual Exhibition of American Block Prints at the Philadelphia Print Club. The Exhibition, Which Was Reviewed in These Columns on March 17, Continues Until March 28

Wells on the Screen

By Harold Hobson

London

MR. H. G. WELLS, whose film, "Things To Come," is being presented by London Film Productions, dislikes the classics. Nevertheless, "Things To Come," like all Gaul, is divided into three parts.

The first of these deals with the destruction of our current civilization in a war in 1940 which is dominated by what it is now customary to call the "air arm." The locale which is chosen as symbolical of a worldwide catastrophe is named Everytown, though certain of its architectural features suggest that that it is based on a much more definite and concrete place. The center of its activities, for example, is at a spot which seems to be composed of scraps of old Regent Street, a corner of Piccadilly Circus and the Royal Exchange. All this part of the film has magnificent vigor; the devastation and destruction are on a titanic scale, and the spectator who is susceptible to that sort of thing is certainly overwhelmed with terror, though whether, in Aristotelian phrase, his soul is purged thereby is another matter. Hereabouts, "Things To Come" has an effective if obvious irony in its juxtaposition of wars and rumors of wars with the pacific tenor of Christmas carols.

* * *

After the war follow many years of desolation, in which crowds of unkempt people, looking remarkably like supers in an old-fashioned play about the French Revolution, prowl and root about in the midst of unrepaired ruins. There is a dictator who is made the instrument of some not very acute satire on well-known European figures. The whole of this second section of the picture, which goes on far too long, gives the impression of being a twentieth-century version of Defoe's "Journal of the Plague Year."

When we come to the concluding third of the film, where a group of progressive-minded airmen have remolded the world nearer to Mr. Wells's heart's desire, "Things To Come" steps into its own as a film. It becomes a cameraman's jamboree, a "Metropolis" brought up to date. There are giant test tubes, classical façades and flights of white stairs of enormous proportions, colossal towers, immense spirals, gigantic bridges and, last of all, a tremendous space-gun containing a whole series of other guns, in the smallest of which is loaded a torpedo holding a young man and a girl who are to be shot, in the cause of that restless longing for never-ending knowledge of which Marlowe spoke, beyond the farthest side of the moon. Whether they return or not we do not learn, for the film ends on a question mark. Here is its one touch of poetry, as distinct from the industriously plodding imagination of an inspired engineer. The profile of Mr. Raymond Massey, as the girl's father, is thrown against a background of stars, and there is something genuinely moving in this comparison of humanity with the immensity of the universe.

* * *

There are many thrills to be gained from the skillful photography of the final section of "Things To Come," especially in its prodigal display of machinery. But after a time, when the shock of the first mass-attack upon the senses has subsided, doubts begin to suggest themselves. Swinburne's superb imagery rarely fails to impress on a preliminary reading, but sooner or later one starts to wonder whether his mist of fine words means anything. Similarly, "Things To Come" astonishes by its staggering concatenation of machinery, but this machinery is not clearly co-ordinated. One is not told how it comes into being. The only suggestion along this line is that the eternal hills will have to be excavated, a process which would hardly be approved, for example, by the Society for the Preservation of Rural England. One doubts whether this machinery would run. The film lacks logic.

And, if the machinery did run, we doubt whether we should unduly rejoice over it, for we do not share Mr. Wells's somewhat sentimental and naive delight in mechanical achievement. Mechanical progress, if properly used (a most important proviso), is a good thing, because it will enable everyone to enjoy the same leisure, and the same acquaintance with poetry, music and art, that are at present confined to a comparatively small section of the community. But there is nothing of this in Mr. Wells's film, which is thus an inadequate statement of its thesis, but it is nevertheless successful in a rather crude way in its shattering bombardment of the senses of sight and hearing.

An Oracle Speaks Simply

By Margaret Lloyd

II.

"THE modern dance has been charged with lack of humor. It is indeed mainly serious," says Martha Grah m. "It can express joy or sorrow, but not gayety or sadness. Gayety bubbles over. The energy is dissipated and does not return to you. In the expression of joy, you give only so much to the audience. You reserve something for yourself. Joy is serene. Gayety is nervous and fluttery. So, sadness may be mere self-indulgence. Sorrow is tragic, exalted. It also has its reservations. The audience does not want you to give it everything you have. It cannot and will not accept it." (Her Optimist and Pessimist in an early composition, "Harlequinade," succinctly illustrate those weaker emotions. Her "Lamentation" epitomizes the tragic isolation of sorrow.) "But there is a place for wit and humor in the modern dance. Charles Weidman is the great humorist of today and this humor lies in movement."

Explaining why the modern dance in America should be American, she said that it is not necessary to dance about America but that the mode of expression must be American in feeling, the body sensitized to the American environment. Dance is influenced by the climate and geography, as well as the customs of the country or section of the country in which it grows. Her "Act of Piety" from "American Provincials" is authentic because she comes of Puritan stock. She has experienced the hide-bound conservatism, the narrow-mindedness, of Puritanism. She knows whereof she ridicules. And she makes it bitter and biting because it was bitter and biting to her.

"We cannot dance the dances of other nations. The very carriage of the Spaniard is something his own. The whole psyche of the Spanish dance is different from ours. The outer form of the dance can be imitated but this psyche cannot be captured by the alien." So with other foreign dances. Those of India are the expression of a religion, a system of philosophy, originating in mental processes that are in themselves completely at variance with ours. The dance must be true to its ethos to be vital.

The translation of the word "Frontier" (her dance, "a perspective of the plains") for a famous European dancer, reveals this saltatory gap between nations. "Oh, yes," said the European dancer, "a barrier." This is the very opposite of the meaning intended. But on the continent, alas, the frontier is the barrier against other nations. In America, in Martha Graham's dance, it is an opening up, hope, looking forward.

"So with the machine. In America, we do not dance the machine. It is so much a part of our lives that we take it for granted. But in Europe, the machine is still a marvel and a mystery. Therefore they dance about it."

Isadora Duncan was undoubtedly the pioneer who laid the foundations of the modern dance in America. She freed the body and she freed movement. She returned not to the absolute classic Greek dance as a prototype, but to the essence of the classic Greek dance, in which movement was paramount. As abroad her influence made important changes in the Russian ballet, so at home, her breaking of bonds was the source of the modern movement.

Ruth St. Denis (Miss Graham said in conversation) was also a great influence and a great pioneer, for she too broke away from tradition. Her kindness and encouragement were a never failing source of inspiration to young dancers.

In the question period that followed her lecture, Martha Graham faced a new ordeal. She met it valiantly. She answered many questions with a quiet sense of humor and of humanness. They cannot all be discussed here. But the story of the radical and the cup of coffee should be included.

"What is the modern dance doing for the masses?" was the question. "What is it doing for girls who would make good dancers but cannot afford the price of tuition, or even the price of a decent meal?" On his way to the lecture, the questioner had been stopped by a fine looking young man of splendid physique, who had asked him for a nickel for a cup of coffee. What was the modern dance doing about him?

Unperturbed, the dancer answered. There were places in New York where girls could obtain excellent instruction under fine teachers for a nominal sum, in fact whatever they could pay. The modern dance could not be modern without dealing with the social problem. It could not furnish the young man with the cup of coffee, but it could help him in this sense. It could make people aware of man and of his needs. It could not directly minister to those needs, any more than a Rivera mural or a Clifford Odets play could, but it could raise the question, call attention to the situation. For in transcendent ways the modern dance attests the rights of man to the fullness of his being.

San Francisco Art Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

THE fifty-sixth annual exhibition of the San Francisco Art Association contained much good work. Eccentric experimentation, so popular a few seasons ago, seems to be on the wane. This does not indicate a return to old-fashioned theories and mannerisms. An American idiom is obviously in a process of crystallization.

An important award—the first Anne Bremer Memorial Prize of $300—went to John Howard, a former San Franciscan now living in Santa Fé, N. M. His entry was an oil painting, "Embarcadero and Clay Street."

Howard's technique, while excellent, is subordinate to feeling. He has good tonality and a crisp manner. The scene he painted—a corner of the San Francisco water front—is, on the surface, prosaic. But with a poet's vision he saw lovely color in ordinary street signs and in the overcast sky, and made others feel the romance beyond the drabness.

Following the award, the San Francisco Museum is exhibiting a roomful of John Howard's water colors. Their subjects are fleeting impressions of the American scene, isolated by the artist. The sociological content is marked. Sometimes it stoops to propaganda. Fortunately, it is not the content that makes these aquarelles interesting, but the treatment. The artist uses fresh, lovely color and enhances its vividness by leaving large areas of white paper, "space of silence."

Entirely different from Howard is the winner of the second Anne Bremer Memorial Prize of $200, David Park, of Berkeley, Calif.

This young painter relies on every artful aid up to sheer sensationalism, to secure his effects. His tempera painting, "String Quartet," is an exercise in dynamic symmetry. No musicians could ever sit, much less play, in the positions in which they are pictured. The composition is challenging, preposterous and somehow filled with the spirit of youth.

From the surréalistes Park has borrowed a thick, black line wandering all over the composition and broken into by color. This is found in all his water color paintings, and stencil prints, a collection of which he has been invited by the museum to exhibit. Their colors are a synthesis of those of Cézanne and Matisse; their compositions are daring; the black line is seemingly there to express emotion.

Typical of David Park's art is the collection of stencil prints for "Genesis." These do not illustrate Old Testament events. They express the artist's feelings about them.

"Yellow Roses," a canvas by William A. Gaw of Berkeley, received the association's Medal of Award for painting. The artist has long been noted for his flower studies, and this one is among his best.

Honorable mention for painting was captured by Hugh W. Littlejohn, of Oakland, with one of his three oil paintings, "Market." This, also, is a component treatment of the American scene, well balanced, with good color and drawing.

The fact that Catherine Dawn's tempera painting, "San Francisco WPA Project 1151, Crocker Amazon Park," received the popularity prize, carrying with it an award of $100, goes to show, first, that the public almost never agrees with the jury of awards and, second, that the public still likes story pictures.

Former first-prize winners are precluded from receiving prizes in the annual exhibition. This is the reason why several excellent paintings failed to compete for honors.

Noteworthy are the three portrait paintings by Eugene Ivanoff, especially his own likeness, entitled "Portrait of an Artist." Another good portrait study is William Hesthal's oil, "My Mother and Sister."

For sheer virtuosity of painting, a "nude" by Otis Oldfield, entitled "The Comb," is unequaled in the show. Out of a variety of paintings one also remembers Antonio Sotomayor's oil, "Andean." A lone Indian is projected against a background of mountains.

Sculpture was not very strongly represented this year. This perhaps explains why one piece of sculpture by a young girl, until recently a student at the California School of Fine Arts, captured not only the medal of first award in its division, but the San Francisco Museum of Art Purchase Prize.

The work is entitled "Young Woman." It is a sitting figure, cut direct in the stone, and having something of the feeling or archaic sculpture. The treatment was obviously influenced by Ralph Stackpole, with whom Miss Phillips has been working.

Excellent are two entries by Carl L. Schmitz, "Head of Chinese Boy" and "Head of Negro," the latter winning honorable mention. Both were first modeled in clay, then cast in plaster. Modeling is today in disrepute, having been supplanted by the cut direct in stone. Yet in sensitive hands what a medium it becomes! Schmitz imparts a feeling of life to his pieces.

National Academy Prize Awards

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

IN ITS 111th annual exhibition the National Academy of Design includes 95 exhibits by academicians, 69 by associates and 173 by non-members. The hospitality is reflected in the large number of new talents that are given a hearing.

To Sidney E. Dickinson went the first Altman figure prize of $1000 for "The Pale Rider," a composition having as its central personages a brunette or mulatto girl attended by a Negro who is holding aside a sort of curtain. Below at the left is a pile of old books, dating back to Civil War times, possibly. In the upper right is a passage of landscape with a horseman disappearing into the distance. The color scheme is vermilion, gray and black, and the symbols are sufficiently removed from the explicit to allow the observer to make his own conjectures. Three white roses drop from the upper side of the curtain. Apart from the picture's possible literary meanings it exemplifies a command of drawing that is baffled by no problems of characterization.

The Saltus medal for merit, went to Jonas Lie for "The Curtain Rises," a harbor scene among islands in which a low-hanging fog bank half envelops the foreground fishing boats and obscures the lower parts of the hills in the background. The Isidor medal for the best figure composition was awarded to Jerry Farnsworth for "Tehuantepec in Truro," with a woman in a Mexican holiday costume standing beside a table where is seated a self-contained Cape Codder in the sober clothes of his kind. To the dramatic contrast the artist adds a brilliance of color that has its top note in an expanse of pink drapery.

"Carnival Interlude," a group with masklike expressions centering about a girl acrobat, won for Guy Pené du Bois the second Altman prize for figure painting, $500. It is a cryptic picture, interesting because of its command of form and color rather than because of its obscure content.

The first Altman prize for landscape went to John F. Carlson for "March Thaw," one of this artist's characteristic compositions, with its well-defined planes of distance, its iridescent ice and water surfaces in the foreground, and the relieving browns of last autumn's leaves hanging here and there among the blue shadows of the trees.

* * *

Jerome Myers was awarded the Carnegie prize of $500 for oil painting merit other than a portrait for his "Caprice," one of his jewel-like costume fêtes of another day. Maurice Blumenfeld won the first Hallgarten prize of $300 for "Refreshments," a Daumier-like study in strong, balanced lights and darks presenting three hungry men at a meager meal. The Isaac N. Maynard prize of $100 for the best portrait went to Isabel Bishop for "The Kid," marked for its personal quality of color and mood.

The Edwin Palmer prize for the best marine went to Hayley Lever for "Nantucket," a painting marked for its brisk outdoor feeling and movement. Franklin Robbins won the Thomas B. Clarke $300 prize for figure composition for his "Sixth Avenue El," which attains to an ensemble of characterization in a crowd scene. The portrait of Dr. Martin DeForest Smith by Irving Wiles, which is marked for the freedom of its pose, was awarded the Thomas R. Proctor prize of $200 for best portraiture. "Windy-bush Lock," by John Folinsbee, is a winter scene that presents a strong organization of solid forms enveloped in frosty air. A city vista that has taken on gleaming tones from the rain is presented in Harold Black's "Express Track," which won the second Hallgarten prize of $200. The third Hallgarten prize of $100 went to Nan Greacen for "Some Things on a Table," a still-life which is marked for its freedom from obvious arrangement.

* * *

Award of the Adolph and Clara Obrig prize of $500 in oil painting to Maurice Sterne for "Resting at the Bazaar" carries with it information that will please the wide circle of this artist's admirers—that he is a newly elected associate of the academy.

The Helen Foster Barnett prize of $200 for the best piece of sculpture by an artist under 35 was awarded to Walter Rotan for "Mr. Brown," a faithfully realized type of raw-boned American. The Elizabeth N. Watrous gold medal went to Hilda Kristina Lascari for "Zephyr," a fountain figure that is all lithe and soaring implications. The Ellin P. Speyer memorial prize of $300, awarded yearly to a painting or work of sculpture involving animals, was awarded to Gertrude K. Lathrop for "Young Lamb," a sculptural work that is filled with sympathetic and humorous observation, that makes handsome textural use of the woolly figure and that is keen in its realization of indications of movement.

Opera and Concert in New York

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

METROPOLITAN Opera, drawing to a close, has been offering as its seasonal farewells such trusted items as "La Bohème" and "Carmen" (afternoon and evening of March 14), "Faust" (the 16th), "Tristan und Isolde" (the 18th) and "Il Trovatore" (the 19th). Regret was natural that the promised "Pelléas et Mélisande" (an only performance) had to be cancelled, and at the present writing the curtain is still to be rung up on the season's first "Parsifal" (two post-season performances are also announced).

Little in all this calls for special comment. Grace Moore as Mimi for a second time persuaded her admirers that her art has grown in authority through her association with the movies. Rosa Ponselle, who is said to have had just one opera in her repertory when she came to the Metropolitan in 1918, restricted her repertory of 1935-36 to just one opera—"Carmen," however, instead of her introductory "Forza del Destino."

The "Tristan" in question was the seventh of the fourteen-weeks season, and such was the drawing power of Wagner, aided by Mr. Melchoir and Mme. Flagstad at the head of the cast, that the preliminary line of candidates for admission stretched all around the block. The performance was found to be quite up to expectations.

* * *

The symphony orchestras have done well their share for us these days, and Carnegie Hall has resounded to many an excellent performance. The Boston Symphony at its matinée of the 14th, with Miss Myra Hess again as soloist, played a distinguished program in distinguished fashion. Bruckner's Seventh Symphony, which opened it, even won cheers. Dr. Koussevitzky's reading of the long and taxing work was noteworthy for constant emphasis on the melodic line and for unfailing balance and beauty of tone. And of course the tonal splendors of the orchestra the conductor brought out with bewildering variety and nuance in Ravel's "Rapsodie Espagnole," which closed the concert.

Between these extremes Miss Hess was heard in a beautifully co-ordinated and deeply felt exposition of Schumann's Piano Concerto. The Intermezzo, which the least bit of bungling spoils, was treated by pianist and orchestra with the utmost sympathy and finesse.

The Philharmonic - Symphony's matinée of the 15th carried over from a schedule of the previous week works by Handel, Kozeluch, César Franck and Tchaikovsky, but for the earlier half of its program offered for the first time this winter Rossini's overture to 'L'Italiana in Algeri" and the Fourth Symphony of Brahms. The Rossini miniature, with the Mozartean harmonies of its introduction and the gay crescendos that follow, was a little masterpiece of polish and control. And after it the vast composition of Brahms stood forth in the architectural clearness and strength and the magnificence of synthesis that Mr. Toscanini knows so well how to indicate.

* * *

On the evening of the 17th the Philadelphia Orchestra visited us again, this time with José Iturbi as its conductor pro tem. There was a soloist, too, in José Echániz, the Cuban pianist. He elected to be heard in Liszt's A major Concerto, which had almost disappeared from the local repertory. Mr. Echániz won many recalls by his brilliant playing, though somehow the kind of Arabian Night's magic, lacking which the concerto is pretty empty, failed to emerge.

The first half of the concert was given over to Weber's Overture to "Oberon" and Sibelius's Second Symphony, neither of which fared any too well.

The second half included, besides the concerto, three works that definitely referred to Rochester—"Five Miniatures," by Paul White (for the first time in New York); an intermezzo from the unproduced opera, "Don Juan de Mañara," by Eugene Goossens (for the first time anywhere), and a suite taken from the opera, "Merry Mount," by Howard Hanson, which was the Metropolitan's American novelty two years ago. Mr. White and Mr. Hanson are, of course, active now in music at Rochester and Mr. Goossens was formerly the conductor of the Rochester Philharmonic, a post to which Mr. Iturbi recently has been appointed.

The "Five Miniatures" pleased the audience immensely. They are deft little pieces that Mr. White composed first for piano to amuse his children. The tranquil "Lake" and the tuneful "Caravan Song" are, however, less characteristic than the "Waltz for Teenie's Doll," the "Hippo Dance" and the "Mosquito Dance," with their successfully projected humor and their clever orchestration. They were most admirably played.

Hans Lange took over the Philharmonic-Symphony baton for the evening of the 19th, when he set before the patrons a combination of a "Rameau Suite" by Hermann Zilcher, German pedagogue, pianist and composer: "Men and Mountains," by the American Carl Ruggles (who found his inspiration in Blake), and Dvorak's symphony "From the New World." Though the excerpts from Rameau, freely adapted for a conservatively modern orchestra, sounded a bit denatured and heavy in the Zilcher version, they still gave pleasure. The audience, however, was cool in its response to the three movements of Mr. Ruggles's "symphonic ensemble," entitled respectively "Men—Rhapsodic Proclamation for Horns and Orchestra," "Lilacs," and "Marching Mountains."

Why £1000 a Year?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

"CHILDREN, To Bless You," now at the Ambassadors, might well have been called "Aunt Stella Passes By," for the results of that lively old lady's visit to her sister in London can hardly have been more permanent than were those of Mr. Milne's Mr. Pym.

They had, however, promise of being more beneficent. Mrs. Lawrence's children were a pleasant but unruly lot. There was Martin, an energetic slip of a fellow perpetually being rung up by a fiery sweetheart in Maida Vale; there was Audrey, always flying either into tantrums or into the arms of an undesirable young man; there was Tonie, brightest and rowdiest of all, continually shrieking about the pageant in which she had unaccountably been chosen to appear, and there was Guy, who, with a wife to support, found £900 a year insufficient to keep the wolf from the door, and accordingly embezzled another £300 from his employers. In and out of these noisy but, on the whole, agreeable children moved their mother, Clare Lawrence (Miss Mary Jerrold), rather like a particularly small and quiet mouse in a den of exceptionally eupeptic lions.

Then came Aunt Stella, who had moved in the big world in Paris. She soon calmed everything down by giving a cheque to Guy, and a check to the others. Very soon the Lawrence household was a model family; but, as Aunt Stella's back is turned at the end of the last act, pandemonium breaks loose afresh. Who, however, cares? Mr. Maxwell Wray has produced the play in a glorious shindy, and its alarms and excursions are very amusing, if not especially distinguished, entertainment. It is a piece that raises no questions, except, perhaps, the old but never really answered inquiry, why dramatists love to write about people with incomes of roughly £1000 a year. A majority of people in England have not such an income, yet it is the background to half a dozen or more plays running in London at the present moment, including "The Dominant Sex," "Distinguished Gathering," "Anthony and Anna" and "Call It a Day." Partly, no doubt, the explanation lies in the fact that £1000 a year is about the upper limit of the incomes on which financial worries remain recognizably similar to those encountered by the majority of Britain's 50,000,000 inhabitants. Thus the dramatist is able to discuss economic problems of universal interest, while at the same time dressing his characters in all the agreeable paraphernalia of evening gowns and dinner jackets; £1000 a year, in fact, seems to be the only stage income that satisfies equally the average eye and the ordinary pocket.

Ambassadors Theater—*Children, to Bless You*, by O. Sheila Donisthorpe. Directed by Maxwell Wray. Presented March 3, 1936.

The Art of China

Chinese Art, by Arnold Silcock. New York: Oxford University Press. $2.50.

WE HAVE come to expect each season the publication of a few volumes which bear upon the Exhibition at Burlington House in London. A number of valuable introductory books have resulted from this annual event. The most recent commentary is that of Arnold Silcock on "Chinese Art." Appendix, text, photographs cover only 265 pages, yet this small book is compact with information, which conveys to the layman an intelligible account of the development of art and craft in China from prehistoric times until today.

Mr. Silcock has felt the responsibility of tracing the tendencies as they relate to history, learning and belief, for one cannot isolate the great cycles of art history from the circumstances which conditioned them. There are the early weapons with their ornaments, the symbols of magical practice, the pictograms which are paralleled in the early stages of culture elsewhere in the world. There is the Chinese counterpart of the Classical era of the West in the Chou Dynasty; "all subsequent ages have looked back to it for pattern of perfection in manners and customs, in social institutions as well as in art." The use of ink dates from this era and the substitution of fine brushwork for the heavier brushes and tools formerly employed influenced subsequent style and handwriting.

China absorbs influences from afar, and modifies them towards her own artistic ends. Through nomadic tribes the animal style reached China where it was incorporated in the designs of bronzes, sculptures and textiles. Hellenic ideas filtered through, also Indian. The Han Dynasty is noted for ceramics, calligraphy and for the pictorial arts which were encouraged by the invention of paper.

The ceramics are of early origin, employed as ceremonial vessels, in one era bronze was substituted for pottery, later pottery replaced the bronze, and with changes and variations imposed the Chinese invented some of the most beautiful wares known in history. Porcelain manufacture was brought to its height in the seventh century.

The T'ang is the Golden Age. The consummate landscapes were painted in this interval, 618-906. The Sung dynasty (960-1279) is marked for "delicacy and sensuous appreciaton"; "the goal of the potters was the gleaming translucency of white jade, and the later, more fragile wares, decorated with tenuous lotus sprays etched lightly under the glaze, closely approached its frail and pearly luster." D. A.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Student Apprentices

Stoneleigh's 'Experience Under Guidance' Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Rye Beach, N. H.

DOCTORS, lawyers, merchant chiefs and a host of other professional and business leaders may not know it, but there is a new kind of office assistant or executive secretary around the corner. She is the girl who has trained herself ably to do her job in her special field—and, more than that, she has really found out just what she wants that field to be. Not by a hit-or-miss method, either. Girls with imagination and ambition, plus occupational guidance, aided by occupational training, abetted by practical experience, all absorbed during a two-year study program in the cultural atmosphere of a resident college, ought to cheer up many an employer.

This program of career training is built upon an adaptation of the familiar idea of practical experience in a vocational setting. Sixty-two young women have recently completed such a training period, known as the "midwinter occupational project." They are students of Stoneleigh College at Rye Beach, N. H., and they are really the pioneers in the interesting educational program which brought about the establishment of that institution in September, 1934.

Three people led the way at Rye. One of these, a Yale graduate with an LL.B. from New York Law School, is Richard D. Currier, now president of Stoneleigh College. Another, with a rich experience in the training of young women, is dean of Boston University's College of Practical Arts and Letters, T. Lawrence Davis, now educational adviser of Stoneleigh. The third is Dr. Grace Morrison Poole. Mrs. Poole is a normal school graduate and at one time taught in the grade schools. From her early experience in women's club activities in the city of Brockton, Mass., she rose by successive steps to the presidency of the Massachusetts federation and finally to the presidency of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. She is now dean of Stoneleigh.

Sixty-two young women, as said before, have recently completed their midwinter projects in this program of career training. But how did they select the particular occupational projects in which each of them was engaged? Therein lies the whole Stoneleigh idea.

Orientation And Guidance

Some students know pretty well what they want to do when they enter college; for those who are still wandering aimlessly it seems advisable to erect a few guideposts. For both groups, a brief survey of general educational and occupational fields can do no great harm. So the girl who is admitted to Stoneleigh finds herself first taking part in "orientation week." She becomes acquainted with the three major fields of work at the college: namely, Secretarial Studies, Art, and English and Literature. She learns the broader aspects of the guidance program. She attends "sample" classes to help her determine her interests and her program of studies. She may then wish to know more about the work and opportunities in certain fields. If so, interviews are arranged with division advisers. These are followed by conferences with the dean before final registration for courses is completed.

Among other subjects offered during the first semester is Occupational Information. Although not required, most new students register for this course which at the very beginning centers attention on the midwinter project program and its practical application to vocational life.

In a recent address, Dr. Elmer D. West, provost and director of the winter project, said, "To discover whether one may become vocationally effective one should have some practice in a vocational setting. Stoneleigh gives this practice in a plan that is incorporated in its educational program. In the winter recess from Christmas to early February, each student is expected to carry out a project that has bearing upon her vocational interests. Where interests are rather marked, the period offers the student an opportunity to gain experience in her chosen field. When the student is in a state of indecision, the interim offers opportunity for actual tryout.

"The student 'learns to do by doing'; she develops initiative and self-reliance; she learns to make contact with employers, to apply for a job; she learns her limitations as well as her special abilities in the line of her interests; she returns to college with a clearer conception of her educational and vocational needs. Theory and practice are related; learning and working become more nearly one; experience on a job is preceded and followed by training and education in college residence," according to the heads of the college.

Wide Range Of Project

Although most of the girls in the midwinter project used their training in secretarial studies as an avenue of approach to their desired careers, few of them spent the major part of their training period in routine secretarial duties.

Geographically, as well as occupationally, there was a wide range of projects. Tropical Bermuda provided the setting for one young woman, clerking in a winter hotel. Sub-zero weather in a Vermont village, on the shore of frozen Lake Champlain, was the lot of another, who served as secretary and assistant to a summer camp director. A third worked in a government accounting office in the nation's capital.

One girl's story exemplifies how the guidance program and occupational project help to serve in career selection and training:

> Two years ago I was enrolled in a small college of liberal arts and sciences. I didn't know what I wanted to do after college. I transferred to Stoneleigh and became a student of secretarial studies. I thought I wanted to be a business secretary. Now, I know I want to work in the field of medical social service. It took the last four weeks of working in a social welfare center to point the way.

Most of these young women will be ready to take jobs immediately upon graduating from Stoneleigh, and many of them will have positions waiting for them. The recent project itself brought promise of employment to many on completion of their course and a few were asked to take immediate positions.

Two girls, at least, are laying the foundation for establishing businesses of their own. Their occupational interest is photography. A year ago this subject was an extra-curricular activity. Today two courses are available for beginning and advanced students. Of the latter group, one, whose camera studies were exhibited at the University Club in Boston last summer, spent her four weeks' training period at a New England junior college. There she organized a camera club, taught its members the elementary principles of photography and helped them to outfit a dark room for laboratory work in developing and printing.

A beginner in this field of endeavor used her secretarial ability to get placed with a commercial studio in the sales promotion department. Whenever she was free from her secretarial duties she was allowed to observe and assist in the developing, printing and finishing departments. Another student free lanced in the field of child portraiture, commercial and industrial photography.

Took Away Her Fear

> "Without the midwinter project I would still be afraid of an office," one student writes, "but now I feel more at ease about getting a job." Another, "The thought of securing a job and sticking to it no longer worries me." Still another, who changed her specific field of endeavor as a result of the interim, states, "My change in occupational choice was due to advice from my employer concerning the occupation . . . and my ability in one field over another."

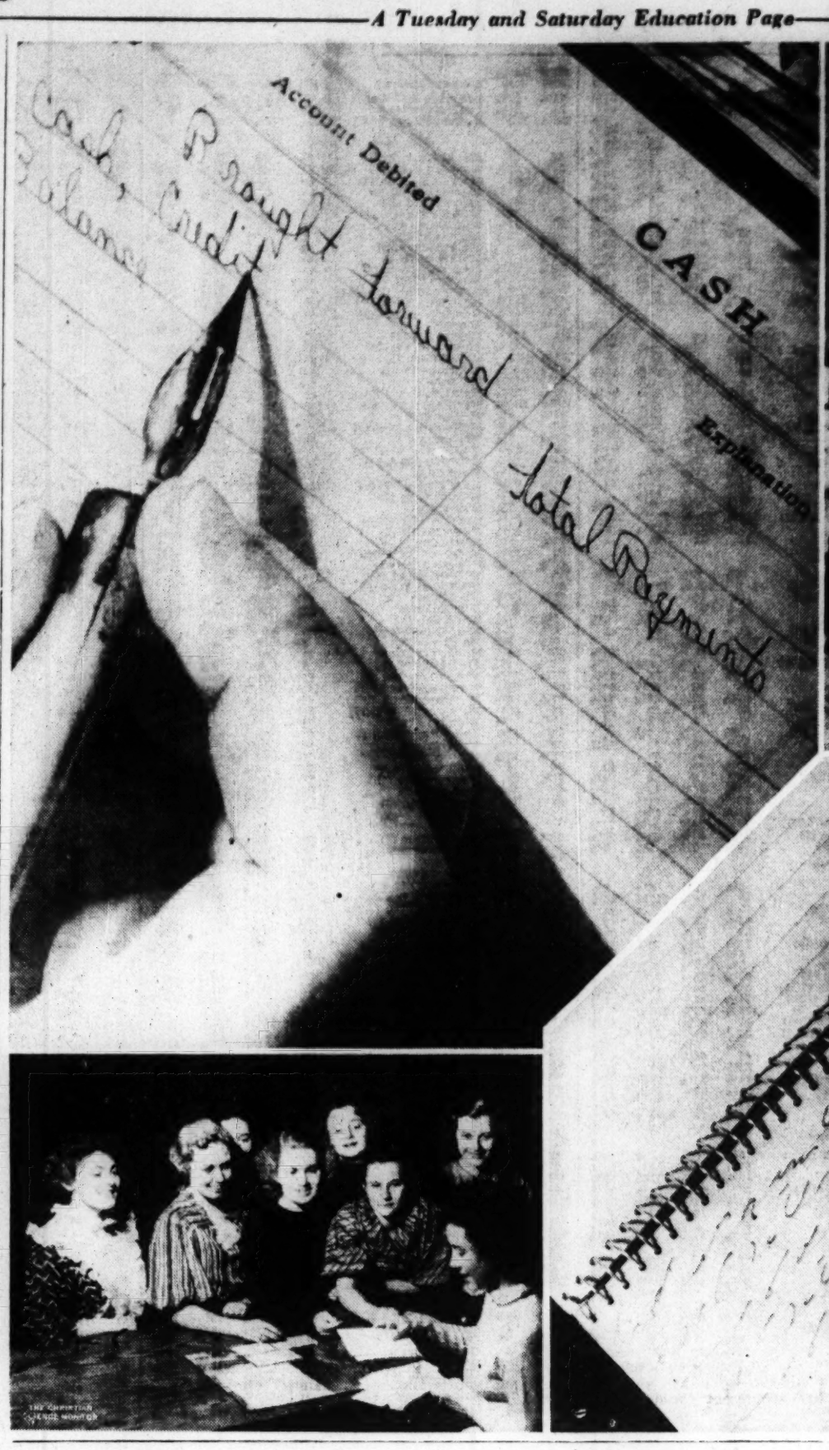
Most of the students willingly donate their services in return for experience. However, some employers insist on compensating the students for their help. No girl is permitted to take a project unless she can be helpful to the concern which offers her the opportunity.

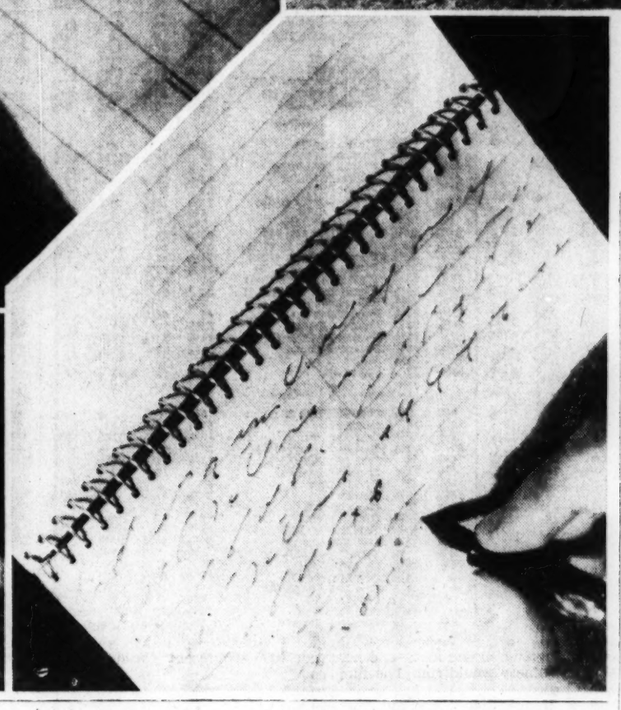
A student whose attitude toward her project changed from "boredom" to enthusiasm, reports, "I learned more in the four-weeks period than I did in all the weeks at school, and my interest in all phases of the work has consequently made me more eager to continue my studies." Concerning that report, Dr. West says, "Though the first part of her statement may be disturbing to her teachers, the second part was very welcome to all who have come in contact with her."

Approximately 22 different occupations were represented by the 62 midwinter projects in which Stoneleigh students were engaged this year. Some of those not already mentioned are interior decoration, advertising art, department store selling, and secretarial positions in the offices of doctors, lawyers, architects, colleges, business houses and banks. One student devoted her time to learning the manufacture, sale and distribution of a well-known candy. Another produced a play in a community theater, assuming full responsibility from begining to end. Eleven were engaged as secretarial assistants in social agencies but their experiences included many phases of social service work, including organization and promotion.

"Years of experience have shown to us that there are hundreds of young women who have more imagination and ambition than one usually connects with the girls who simply pound a typewriter all day," said President Currier. "Perhaps one young woman has a liking for law, but feels that expense or some other reason prohibits her taking a law course. At Stoneleigh her secretarial studies can be turned to those that a lawyer's secretary would need. This specialization would come the second year. Another might fancy medicine as a career and yet not be able to become a doctor. Her specialized second year would be built around what a doctor's secretary should know and be able to do. In all these cases the regular cultural studies would be taken too. So you see, that instead of producing just the best possible secretaries in any field of business or the professions, we will really be producing first-class assistants."

Concerning the value of secretarial ability as a steppingstone to success in vocational training, President Currier said: "Every year finds college graduates who discover that a knowledge of secretarial science is often the only wedge to an opening in the field they have chosen. A girl may have spent four years of study on miscellaneous subjects, yet thinking all the while that interior decoration is what she really wants to take up when she graduates. Perhaps she has specialized in that. With all her enthusiasm and all her credentials she applies to a well-known house only to find that they don't need another decorator but could use a secretary. That, if she had secretarial background, would be her chance. The same thing applies to journalism, publishing houses, advertising agencies, museum work and all the rest."





By Joseph B. Wertz and by Photography Students of Stoneleigh College

Upper Right—A Group of Students of Stoneleigh College, Rye Beach, N. H., in Front of the Main Building. Lower Left—Giving Out the Mail. The Two Remaining Photographs Are Studies Made by Members of the Photography Groups

High School Composers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Worcester, Mass.

MUSIC students at Worcester's North High School have in their theory and harmony courses with Miss Mabel S. Reed a laboratory for working at music. They are doing actual composing in it, a procedure probably unique among secondary schools. Miss Reed began developing the course several years ago, feeling that if music was to come alive for her students, making it themselves was the best approach. Her system has since been adopted in the Brookline (Mass.) High School and is being considered elsewhere.

The result of the new musical laboratory is nothing less than exciting. Academically, the course has been accepted for college credits. Its members are actually arranging music for different instruments, making orchestral scores, and they have produced two operettas, in addition to their individual compositions. The course, which is elective, drew 41 newcomers this year, and there are about half that number in an advanced course. More of them are boys than girls.

Ear Training

A conviction of Miss Reed's is that there is too much visual education. Her course goes to her students through their ears. Music dictation is one method employed. In several playings of a phrase of a few measures of four-part harmony on the piano they are required to write soprano, alto, tenor, and bass, as they hear it.

Many an experienced concert goer would be dismayed at this requirement! But it brings real hearing, which progresses rapidly from accurate recording of the musical notes to a criticism of how their own musical construction and that of others sounds.

The students may be asked to criticize several bars of harmonization, and to suggest, in oral answers made at the same moment, preferable alternatives. Six students will suggest as many different groups of chords, and immediate trial on the piano follows.

Beginning composition, they start out with a four-measure phrase. Then they do an eight-measure one. Then its accompaniment. Later they must produce a completely balanced piece of music in a melody. Their assignments become concerned with established musical forms, such as minary, ternary, and minuet. They must learn to write various dance forms, a waltz, a march, gavotte, habañera, and so on.

Toward Music Appreciation

How much this accurate hearing of the inner melodies of music, plus understanding of the requirements of the various forms, contributes toward a mature musical appreciation can well be understood. The class studies harmony, and one period a week is given over to history of composers and an appreciation of their compositions.

First original orchestra composition in the course is for individual instruments, with string and brass quartets following. There are two full orchestras and a band at North High School. In consequence, anything written is immediately subjected to the acid test of practicality. Also the orchestra saves on music rental by relying on the music course pupils to orchestrate familiar pieces.

Production of an annual operetta gives the students more practical experience. A libretto is decided on after competition, and Miss Reed arranges the lyrics. The subject revolves about one of the composers, thereby introducing his music. Schubert has been chosen this year.

While Miss Reed intends developing a good working knowledge of music rather than expecting to produce composers, the students have done some delightful things, produced over radio and in churches and before clubs. Furthermore, she finds that their interest continues after they have left school.

On Complete Evidence

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SETTING aside wrong impressions by means of emphasizing helpful facts is a piece of national and international service that particularly thrives in letters.

How often we unconsciously form strange and incorrect notions of a country and its people, or of a city, town or even a person, due to incomplete evidence or distorted statements. If we Round Tablers will be alert to present our country and people to other countries in a true light, and to correct others' wrong impressions of our country and of other countries whenever we can, we shall be doing a service to the world. In addition, we can be awake to this fact of "incomplete evidence." If inclined to think some other country a terrible place, we might keep from forming opinions, and lovingly seek to learn more about the people.—Chairman.

* * *

Real, Not Reel Hollywood

Massachusetts

Dear Chairman:

Encouraged by seeing at the Tuesday meetings of the Round Table some young people within a few months of my own age, I make so bold as to write you on subjects which interest me intensely.

The first is that of my home town. Well, now, it is such a famous home town, that its fair name, though much misrepresented at times, is interesting to many. It is that suburb of Los Angeles—Hollywood. I wish that all the Round Tablers could know Hollywood as I knew it as a child and schoolgirl. Just the nicest little home town imaginable.

Boston is the city of my adoption of late, but I have been "home" twice since coming east to live, and Hollywood is changed, but not greatly so "underneath it all." There are the same streets of lovely homes, palm-lined avenues, nice lawns, poinsettias, and ornamental trees. There is the same lovely sunshine, and the mocking bird that sings night and day. The same "hills of home," on benevolent guard above Hollywood On the boulevard, there are even the same friendly shops and stores, with, of course, lots of newer ones added.

Hollywood High School is still there, and the famous Hollywood Bowl, famous for "symphonies under the stars." It seemed strange to me, in the old days, that Hollywood's fame should have been distorted by a popular conception of its chief industry—the "movies." But perhaps so spectacular and glamorous an industry, which really depends largely on publicity, could not escape unfavorable publicity. I think it is generally conceded, though, that the "top-notchers" in this industry are really trying to conform to a better and better concept of entertainment. The success of many wholesome productions, artistic as well as stirringly entertaining, could not but put an optimistic aspect on the future of the motion picture.

However, it has occurred to us "old residents" of Hollywood, many times down through the years, that the world ought to know the "real" Hollywood in contradistinction to the "reel" Hollywood. Some things have been done toward this end, though to date they have seen little light of day. With school friends, I took part in several such projects. One of these was a film called, "Can Anything Good Come Out of Hollywood?" But the film was ruined—or suppressed, maybe, who knows?

I have a good deal in common with recent speakers at the Round Table. I love boats, and have taken the overnight plane trip from coast to coast. Found it thrilling and unspeakably beautiful. Am also interested in books, horses, art and music, especially opera.

(Miss) G. D. McK.

* * *

United We Stand

Ohio

Dear Chairman:

Each time I read the interesting letters which appear in this column I feel rather ashamed that I have not written long ago and told about our organization, known as the Concord Club, which really started through the Young Folks' Mail Bag.

Whenever I read letters from persons seeking entertainment where smoking and liquor is taboo I silently give thanks for our Concord Club and wish they would write to us and get details on organizing a like group in their city.

Last November we were two years old and celebrated with an annual banquet—our membership numbering 250 young men and women between the ages of 18 and 35 who never touch a drop of alcoholic beverage! Nor do we permit smoking at any of our club functions. We have our own dramatic department, music department, Monitor reading department and many, many committees. And also our own board of directors. And during the past year we have opened our own club office. Might I add that each step we have taken toward progress has been made by our "acting together" (bringing out the true sense of Concord) and we have never asked assistance from our parents.

To give you a fair idea of what our principles are, we might tell you we have our own insignia—an equilateral triangle within a circle (what better sense of unity)—and the lettering on our insignia sets forth our desire: "Wholesomeness-Unity-Fellowship."

Through the Mail Bag we have broadened out a bit until we not only have three Junior Concord Clubs (for those 16 and up) in Greater Cleveland, but we also have Senior Concord Clubs in Cincinnati, Toledo, Ohio, and Chicago, Ill. This summer (July 4 and 5) we are planning our first convention, to be held in Cleveland, and we are eagerly awaiting the privilege of welcoming delegates from our other clubs. We hope, too, that by that time we will have branches in other cities, too.

So, like the "Round Table," we are an outgrowth of the "Mail Bag," too.

(Miss) D. R. W.

* * *

Paging Young Teachers

New York State

Dear Editor,

For about nine years I was an ardent member of the Mail Bag. Now I am ready to join the Youth of the Round Table.

Are there any schoolteachers among your group who wish a correspondent? This is my first year in the teaching field and I am vitally interested in children. As I teach in the fifth grade, children of that age are especially interesting to me.

Due to the enthusiasm of my children, I have become very interested in stamp clubs and collections. It has become my hobby.

Needless to say, the Monitor is one of my biggest and most authentic sources of information while teaching. Several articles from the Education Page have found their way to my principal's office, and thence to the faculty meetings where they were met with enthusiasm.

If there are any among you who would like to correspond with me, I will welcome any letters, and answer them promptly. I am 22.

(Miss) L. M.

* * *

We are still collecting letters for our special Canada Round Table meeting. If you are a Canadian in your twenties, and reading the Round Table, the crowd would like to hear from you. Cheerio . . .

Chairman

When You Write to Each Other

When you write for the first time to a Round Table member, you do not, of course, know the full name and address. We don't divulge it, for we think it fair that each Round Tabler have the privilege of giving it out or withholding it. This is for your protection as well as ours.

Having written your letter, put it into an envelope and stamp it. Then put on—in *pencil*, please—the initials and state of the person to whom you are writing it. Send this in another envelope to Chairman of the Youth Round Table, Education Page, The Christian Science Monitor, 1 Norway Street, Boston, Mass., enclosing your name and address or one of the friendly little notes that your Chairman enjoys getting. We will put on the complete name and address and forward the letter.

How My Four Boys Went to College

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

After reading Mr. Charles H. Sampson's article, "Help Can Always Be Found," published in the Monitor of Dec. 17, I want to share a chapter from my own experience, with the hope that it may be helpful to some of our parents and youth who are facing the college question without available funds.

I am the happy mother of four sons. Three of them have graduated from one of our eastern universities. The youngest boy is now a sophomore. Twelve years ago the principal of our high school called me on the phone, and asked if we were not going to send John to college. I replied, "Do you know that you are asking us to send four boys to college and without a dollar in sight?" He answered, "John is of college caliber, and should go." We were face to face with the college question, and gave much thought to it. We realized the importance of a right decision, and the influence such a decision would have on the future of our sons. Our bank account was not consulted when we came to the conclusion that it was right for our boys to have college educations. That decision made, the next step was to go forward, with faith that the human need of supply would be met.

Entered College That Autumn

John entered college that autumn. He worked all summer and was able to meet his first semester bills. All went well until the last term, when he needed $200 to get through the first year. I wrote him not to be anxious, for I was sure the need would be met. The very day I wrote to him, on the front page of the Monitor was a news article that proved to be our answer. It told of a certain "great woman" who was giving her entire fortune to establish a fund to help boys through college, the loan to be paid back without interest after graduation.

I wrote to her and for eight years my boys received financial aid from this fund. During a period of four years, two of our boys were in college at the same time. They were fortunate in winning scholarships, securing various college jobs as well as steady employment during vacations.

During 1933 and 1934, we had a respite for one year. Three boys not only held college diplomas, but had won their "Letters" in athletics.

Unexpected Source

The fourth boy at this writing, is a sophomore. As the "Fund" is now available only to upperclassmen, we were, for him, forced once more to face the entire problem of college finances. This time it came as before from an entirely unexpected source. A young man became interested in the boy and has not only helped him over his first year and a half but has taken a friendly interest in his college life through correspondence and personal contact.

The two older brothers now have their college debts paid. They have good positions and will be able to help their youngest brother financially until he graduates. A letter from college, received last week, states that our sophomore has just received two scholarships, one entirely unexpected, that he is working in his fraternity house for his meals, and that he is tutoring freshmen in public speaking six hours a week. It is this loyal spirit of co-operation on the part of my boys that has made their college educations possible.

To our young people, who keenly desire and are willing to work for a college education, but who are hesitating because of lack of funds, let me in closing quote the words of Mr. Sampson's dear mother, "Have faith and the way will be provided."

(Mrs.) M. H. S.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Cement Shares, Rails, Specialties Up in Dull Securities Mart

Commodity and Money Markets

Selective Buying Bolsters Market In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—Strength in a group of industrial specialties and rails kept the stock market on an even course during late trading today.

Gainers of major fractions to 2 points included American Can, Air Reduction, J. I. Case, American Bank Note, International Cement, Penn Dixie Cement, Fajardo Sugar, Congoleum, Southern Pacific, Santa Fe, Union Pacific, and United States Rubber.

Issues holding within small fractions either way at the start of the final hours included United States Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, American Telephone and Western Union. Clark Equipment lost 3 points.

The late tone was moderately firm. Transfers approximated 1,700,000 shares.

Commodities Mixed

Commodities were mixed. Wheat closed ½ to ¾ of a cent higher, corn was ¼ to ⅝ improved and oats were a shade better. Cotton was unchanged to a bit lower. Bonds improved and foreign currencies advanced moderately.

The break in the Milan and Rome stock exchanges, following Mussolini's action yesterday in nationalizing the principal Italian industries, apparently had no effect on domestic securities.

Brokerage analysts said that, while Europe was still a fly in the generally bullish ointment, important holders of stocks showed little disposition to liquidate on fears of untoward happenings abroad.

Bonds Are Firmer

All classes of loans nosed ahead in heavier turnover in the bond market today.

In sympathy with higher prices for carrier shares, the rail loan market stiffened somewhat, particularly issues in the medium and low price brackets.

Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, St. Paul 5s, Erie 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s and Southern Railway 4s were among gainers of fractions.

The upturn of activity in the U. S. Government sector was somewhat less impressive than that in other divisions of the market. Shortly before noon small gains had been scored by the U. S. Treasury 3¼s of 1941, and the 3⅛s of 1946 and 1949. Slightly lower were the 3¼s of 1943 and the 2⅞s.

American Telephone 5s and North American 5s were steady.

In the foreign division quietness prevailed as investors held off for another appraisal of various complications on the continent. Argentine 6s and British 5½s were up a trifle. Belgium 7s and Japan 6½s moved a little lower.

Lira and Other Currencies Rise

By the Associated Press

The Italian lira managed to push ahead in foreign exchange markets today, with what exchange men believed to be support from its official control fund, in the face of unsettled share markets in Milan and Rome.

The Italian unit gained .01 of a cent to 7.98 cents in New York, after having reached a new low for several years Monday, following Premier Benito Mussolini's action in nationalizing large industries.

The pound sterling advanced ¾ of a cent to $4.96⅜ in New York compared with the dollar's close in London at 4.96¼ to the pound.

French francs were quoted here at 6.62⅛ cents up .00⅜ of a cent, and the dollar closed in Paris at 6.615 cents to the franc.

Gold currencies gained slightly. Belgian belgas were up .03 of a cent to 16.98 cents, Swiss francs advanced .01 of a cent to 32.76 cents, and Holland guilders rose .02 of a cent to 68.25 cents.

The Italian lira was up .01 of a cent at 7.98 cents, and German marks at 40.40 cents were .02 of a cent higher.

Canadian dollars were quoted at 99.81¼ cents, an advance of 3-32 of a cent.

Wheat Higher as Drought Relief Appears Inadequate

CHICAGO, March 24 (AP)—Disappointment over indications that drought relief for domestic winter crop territory southwest had been insufficient brought about higher prices on wheat today.

Late reports told of wind damage to wheat in parts of Kansas. There were also reports of presence of Hessian fly in sections of Illinois, Missouri and Kansas.

Wheat closed firm, ⅝-¾ above yesterday's finish, May 97½-⅝, July 87½. Corn ¼-⅝ up, May 58⅝. Oats ⅜-½ advanced, and provisions showing 2 cents to 15 cents gain.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	New York Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	11.42	11.45	11.40	11.43	+.01
May	11.04	11.05	11.01	11.04	
July	10.64	10.66	10.63	10.66	
October	10.20	10.20	10.15	10.15	—.07
December	10.18	10.18	10.13	10.13	—.07

Spots 11.48, up 1 point. Tone at close steady.

	New Orleans Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	10.12	10.16	10.12	10.13	—.07
March	11.40	11.49	11.36	11.39	+.06
May	11.01	11.01	10.95	10.97	—.01
July	10.60	10.61	10.57	10.59	—.01
October	10.16	10.17	10.13	10.13	—.04
December	10.14	10.15	10.09	10.11	—.04

Tone at close steady.

	Liverpool Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	5.44	5.44	5.43	5.43	—.02
March	5.95	5.95	5.94	5.95	
May	5.91	5.93	5.91	5.92	
July	5.81	5.81	5.78	5.80	
October	5.50	5.50	5.48	5.49	—.01

Ohio Leather Plans Refunding

NEW YORK (AP)—Stockholders of the Ohio Leather Company, Girard, Ohio, it was learned, have approved a plan to issue $900,000 of 10-year 5 per cent convertible debentures to refund bank loans and expand plant and equipment.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Mar. 24	Last Mar. 23
74¾	18	Acme Steel (2½g)	70½	70½	70½	70½
12⅛	10⅞	Adams Express (.10b)	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
36¾	33⅛	Adams Millis (2)	37¾	37½	37¾	37¼
28	22⅛	Addressograph (.60)	26⅛	25⅝	26	26⅜
21⅛	1¼	Advance Rumely	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3½
9	7⅜	Affiliated Prod (.60)	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
194	168½	Air Reduction (3*)	190	187½	187½	186⅝
8¾	2	Airway Elec App	5¼	4⅝	5¼	5¼
17⅝	14⅝	Alaska Juneau (.80f)	15⅛	15	15	15⅛
4⅝	2¾	Alleghany Corp (h)	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	3⅞
30⅜	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	28⅝	24⅛	24¾	25½
29½	12¼	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	27	22	23	
45⅛	27½	Alleghany pr pf (h)	37½	37⅛	37½	37½
39¼	30½	Allegheny Steel (1)	34¾	34	34	34½
199¾	157	Allied Chem (6)	199¾	195½	195½	199½
27¾	23½	Allied Mills (1)	27¾	26½	26½	26¾
9¼	6¾	Allied Stores	8⅞	6⅝	8½	8¾
74¼	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	72	71	71	72
48	35⅜	Allis Chalmers	47½	46½	46½	47¼
25⅞	20½	Alpha Port Cem (1)	28½	27⅝	27⅝	27½
5⅞	3⅜	Amal Leather	4½	4½	4½	4½
128½	75	Amerada (2)	114½	108½	109	114¾
63¼	52	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	56¾	56	56	56¼
50⅞	42½	Am Bank Note (½b)	51⅞	49	51⅜	49⅛
72	65	Am Bank Note pf (3)	71	71	71	71
50⅝	42½	Am Brake S & F (1.20)	49¾	49	49	49½
132½	125¾	Am Brake S & F pf (7)	130½	130⅜	130½	130⅜
134½	115¾	Am Can (4*)	123⅝	121⅝	122	121
41	32⅜	Am Car & Fdry	36	35¼	36⅛	35½
73¼	62	Am Car & F pf	66¼	66⅛	66¼	
47½	31	Am Chain	45⅞	45¼	45½	45⅜
95½	88	Am Chicle (3*)	93	93	93	94¾
13⅜	8½	Am Colotype	10½	10⅛	10⅛	10¼
32⅜	27	Am Com Alcohol	29½	28¾	28⅝	29¼
25⅞	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar	23⅝	22¼	22¼	22⅜
3½	1½	Am Encaustic T (h)	3⅜	2⅝	3½	2⅞
14⅝	9¾	Am European	14	14	14	13½
9⅝	7	Am & For Pow	9	8⅝	8⅝	8½
43	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	37½	37	37½	37⅝
37¼	26	Am & For Pow 6	33½	33	33	32¾
17⅝	12¼	Am & For Pw 2pf	15¾	15¾	15¾	15⅞
18¼	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	17¼	17	17	
8¾	5¼	Am Hide & L	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
46	38½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	41¾	41	41	41¼
41½	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	40¼	40	40¼	40
4⅝	3	Am Ice	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
24	17⅛	Am Ice pf (2)	18¾	18¼	18¼	18¼
12⅞	10⅜	Am International	11½	11⅛	11½	11½
36¼	25½	Am Locomotive	31½	31½	31½	31
27⅜	24⅝	Am Mach & Fy (1.80)	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜	24½
15	10¼	Am Mach & Met	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	12¾
45⅞	27½	Am Metal	31½	30⅝	30⅝	31⅛
39¼	30½	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	34¾	34	34	34½
152¾	107¾	Am Shipbuilding (2)	29	29	29	
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (.80b)	88½	87½	87½	89
152¾	107	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	150	150	150	150
107	104	Am Sm&R 6% pf (6)	108	106½	106½	107¾
73½	57½	Am Snuff (3*)	60¾	60¾	60¾	60½
143	133⅜	Am Snuff pf (6)	140	140	140	
33⅜	23¾	Am Steel Fdries	30¾	29¾	30	30¾
115	107¾	Am Steel F pf (2)	114	114	114	113
36	29¾	Am Stores (2)	30½	30½	30½	30½
61⅛	51⅞	Am Sugar Ref (2)	54¼	53½	53½	54¼
141⅞	129	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	130	130	130	
26⅜	20⅜	Am Sum Tobacco (1*)	25½	23¼	24¾	23
178	155¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	162½	161¾	162	161½
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	90½	90	90½	90
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	92⅝	92	92¼	92
150	136	Am Tobacco pf (6)	149	148⅞	149	
8½	5½	Am Type Fdrs (h)	6¾	6½	6½	6¾
35	24¼	Am Typ F pf (h)	31	28¼	28¼	30
24¼	20½	Am Wat W & E	23	22	22½	22¾
100	29¾	Am Wat Lpf (6)	100	100	100	100
11½	9⅛	Am Woolen	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜
70¾	60	Am Woolen pf (1)	64⅛	63½	63½	64
2	1⅛	Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
10	6¾	Am Wr pf (h)	7¼	6⅞	7¼	
7¾	4⅝	Am Zinc Lead&S	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6¼
36⅜	28	Anaconda Cop (¼b)	35⅜	34⅞	34⅞	35⅜
46	35	Anaconda Wire (¼b)	42½	42⅛	42¼	41⅝
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	23½	23¼	23¼	
111	104⅜	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	109¼	109¼	109¼	110½
50	40⅜	Archer Daniels (1*)	41⅛	41⅛	41¼	41⅜
110½	105¼	Armour Del pf (7)	108¼	108¼	108¼	108
7⅜	4	Armour Ill	6	5⅜	5¾	5⅞
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	80½	80½	80½	81
61	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½*)	62	60¾	61	61½
15	7½	Arnold Constable (1½)	12¼	12	12	12
22⅛	8¼	Artloom Corp	18	18	19	19½
95	95	Artloom Corp pf (7g)	105¼	105¼	105¼	
17¾	13½	Asso Dry Goods	16½	16	16	16½
80½	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	75¾	74¾	74¼	74⅞
104	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¼
35¾	27	Atl Coast Line	31¼	29½	28½	28¾
16⅛	12	Atl Gulf & W I	14¼	14¼	14¼	
18½	14½	Atl Gulf&WI pf	16	16	16	
34	27⅛	Atl Refining (1)	32⅞	32	32	31¾
121½	112	Atlas Powder pf (6)	125¼	124¾	125	125
30⅜	18¼	Atlas Tack (.25b)	25	24¾	25	
54¼	40⅛	Auburn Auto	52	50	50½	50½
10⅛	7¾	Austin Nichols	8⅛	8	8	8¼
46½	40	Austin Nichols A (2)	39	38½	38½	40⅛
7¾	4⅜	Aviation Corp Del	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	7⅛

—B—

6⅞	4¼	Baldwin Loco (h)	5¾	5⅜	5½	5½
54⅜	37¾	Baldwin L pf (h)	47½	47½	47½	46¾
24¼	16¼	Balt & Ohio	20	19½	19½	19⅞
34¼	22¼	Balt & Ohio pf	28⅛	28	28¼	27½
110⅜	109	Bamberger pf (6½)	110⅞	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
49½	41⅞	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	45	45	45	45
20⅜	13¼	Barker Bros	20	19	19	20¼
18⅜	14⅛	Barnsdall A (.60f)	17½	17⅛	17⅛	17¼
73⅜	53⅛	Baruc Cigar (3*)	69	69	69	69¼
26	18	Beatrice Cream (½e)	23	23	22¾	23⅜
16¼	13⅛	Belding Hem (1)	15½	15⅛	15⅛	15¼
26⅜	21⅜	Bendix Aviation (1e)	25⅝	24¾	25	25
24⅜	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½*)	22⅝	22¼	22½	22½
56¾	48	Best & Co (2*)	52½	52½	52½	52⅜
59¾	52½	Beth Steel	57⅜	56½	56⅝	56⅝
19	16⅞	Beth Steel 5% pf	18⅜	18	18	18¼
120	112	Beth Steel 7% pf	119¾	119¼	119¼	119¾
39¾	23	Bigelow Sanford (¼)	41	39⅞	40	39½
20½	15¼	Blaw Knox (.10b)	18⅜	18¼	18¼	18⅛
26½	20⅞	Boeing Airplane	23¾	22¾	23	23½
163	157	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	160	160	160	160¼
34	28⅝	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	29¾	28⅞	29	29¾
27	20⅜	Am Seating vtc	23½	23½	23½	23⅞
31	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	29	29	29	
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (.80b)	88½	87½	87½	89
152¾	107	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	150	150	150	150
107	104	Am Sm&R 6% pf (6)	108	106½	106½	107¾
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102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	90½	90	90½	90
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150	136	Am Tobacco pf (6)	149	148⅞	149	
8½	5½	Am Type Fdrs (h)	6¾	6½	6½	6¾
35	24¼	Am Typ F pf (h)	31	28¼	28¼	30
24¼	20½	Am Wat W & E	23	22	22½	22¾
100	29¾	Am Wat Lpf (6)	100	100	100	100
11½	9⅛	Am Woolen	10⅜

Business and Industry

Change in Earnings Statements Is Asked to Aid Investor

Commerce and Finance

Flood Is Likely To Cause Dearth Of Cotton Goods

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 24—With scores of cotton mills and finishing plants throughout New England and New York and Pennsylvania forced to close down because of floods, primary cotton goods markets were disposed to mark time during the past week and trading dropped to very small proportions.

Many of the textile plants were badly damaged by the rampaging flood waters, and many others had much of their stocks of merchandise ruined by inundation. In other cases the prostration of power plants, of the stoppage of transportation facilities caused the mills to close down for the duration of the flood period.

Chief buying interest in the gray goods markets had been in spots or very quick deliveries, for the goods were wanted for immediate finishing. When buyers this week found that even if they obtained spot goods they could not be shipped to finishing plants because of floods, they refused to place any further orders.

Flood May Raise Demand

It is freely admitted in distributive channels that present flood conditions are likely to further increase the need for textile goods, both for relief an rehabilitation purposes, and for the replenishment of flood damaged stocks of retail merchants, the refurnishing of water-soaked homes, and the rebuilding and construction work that is bound to result from the widespread flood damage.

Finished goods stocks in intermediate channels are unusually low, and the impossibility of deliveries from finishing plants is expected to result in acute shortages at the retail counters—possibly in much lost business because of inadequate stocks on hand.

Gray goods prices this week were inclined to weaken somewhat as mills tried to stimulate sales to a point which would come somewhere near balancing the current volume of production. The week ended, however, with sales falling far short of the current output.

In the coarse goods division of the market prices were less firm than in the fine goods section, but sheetings held rather strong. Drills were said to be very quiet and the same was true of part waste osnaburgs. Most quotations held unchanged for the week.

In the print cloth section there was a noticeable downward price trend though mills were trying hard to hold prices. Limited sales of four-yard 80 squares were reported around 7½ cents, while 4.75 yard 68x72 changed hands moderately at 6 cents flat, and 38½-inch 5.35 yard 64x60s sold at 5½ cents. Occasional weakening was noted on 38½ inch 6.25 yard 60x48s which were bought in some quarters at 4 9-16 cents.

Wider Kinds Most Active

The most active section of the print cloth market was the wider constructions in the low counts. The 44 inch 6.40 yard goods suitable for converting purposes, to be finished as "plisse crepes" sold at 5 cents for spots and 4⅞ cents for forward contracts.

Carded broadcloths, however, were substantially weaker than they had been. The 100x60s were available at 8 cents flat for spots.

In the fine goods section of the market prices were relatively steadier, though the volume of trading was not very great. Fine lawns are still moving on a basis of 6¾ cents for 40 inch 9 yard 76x72s and 7¾ cents for 8.50 yard 88x80s and 6½ cents for 9.50 yard 72x68s, and 8¾ cents for 7.50 yard 96x92s.

There was trading in dimities with both single and double cords moving at 7 cents for 96x68s and 7⅝ cents for 114x64s and 8½ cents for 116x76s.

Piques were in great demand for quick deliveries. March deliveries were bringing 21 and 21½ cents, while early April goods were sold at 20 to 20½ cents.

Fancies were active in some quarters, but sales were chiefly confined to re-order goods that were already in the looms and could be delivered rather soon. Fall business in fancies has not yet begun.

Member Bank Loans Holding Near Nadir

Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOTAL bank loans outstanding today are less than half the peak of late 1929. A slight net gain has been recorded from the low point of last summer.

Pacific Gas Issue Of $90,000,000 Is Biggest of Its Kind

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 24—The offering today of $90,000,000 Pacific Gas & Electric Company first and refunding mortgage 3¾ per cent series H bonds by a nationwide syndicate headed by Blyth & Co., Inc., signalizes the largest single bond flotation thus far recorded under the Securities Act of 1933. The bonds will be offered at 102½ and accrued interest.

Other members of the underwriting group are Brown Harriman & Co., Inc.; Edward B. Smith & Co., the First Boston Corporation, Lazard Frères & Co., Inc.; Dean Witter & Co., Bonbright & Co., Inc.; H. M. Byllesby & Co., Inc.; E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc.; Bankamerica Company, Mitchum, Tully & Co., Elworthy & Co., Wm. Cavalier & Co., Brush, Slocumb & Co., Schwabacher & Co., Dillon, Read & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc.

The net proceds from the sale of these bonds, together with other treasury funds of the company, will be used for the redemption on June 1, 1936, of outstanding bonds as follows: $34,975,000 first and refunding-mortgage 4½ per cent Series E bonds, due in 1957, at 105 and accrued interest; $49,610,000 first and refunding 4½ per cent Series F bonds, due in 1960, at 105 and accrued interest, and $3,694,000 outstanding Northern California Power Company consolidated - refunding and consolidated-mortgage 5 per cent bonds, due in 1948, at 110 and accrued interest.

Women Hold Nearly Half of Stock Of 27 Representative Companies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In 27 representative companies, 38 per cent or 1,766,298, of the stockholders are women indicating that women are almost as much interested as men in the welfare of big business, according to Frazier Jelke & Co. Fifty-two per cent or 1,900,438, stockholders are men, the report says.

Approximately 56 per cent of American Telephone & Telegraph Company's 657,465 stockholders are women, who own about 7,500,000 shares having a market value of more than $1,200,000,000. In United States Steel women stockholders are almost as numerous as men; while General Motors stockholders are divided in the ratio of 53 per cent men and 47 per cent women. Among railroads, Illinois Central reports only 47 more men than women as owners of its preferred and common stocks.

"Such figures not only are interesting; they are significant," the firm points out, "especially in the light of recent proposals for revolutionary changes in corporate tax procedure."

Women owned about 40 per cent of American Telephone's outstanding 18,000,000 shares at the end of last year, while men held 34 per cent and 19 per cent was owned by trustees, insurance companies, much of which probably was held for the benefit of women.

Of United States Steel's stockholders on Dec. 31, 90,645 were women and 118,299 were men, while charitable institutions numbered 803; there were 9347 trustees and 154 were insurance companies.

General Motors had 322,625 stockholders at the end of the year, and of this number 170,111 were men, while 152,514 were women. Holders of the preferred included 9139 women and 6641 men.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Common Stock Dividend No. 81

A quarterly cash dividend declared by the Board of Directors on March 11, 1936, for the three months' period ending March 31, 1936, equal to 1½% of its par value, will be paid upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company by check on April 15, 1936, to shareholders of record at the close of business on March 31, 1936. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

D. H. FOOTS, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

San Francisco, California.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Home Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Dorchester Savings Bank	Apr. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Apr. 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 4
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Apr. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Apr. 20

War Talk Causes Demand For Nevada Wild Horses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TONOPAH, Nev., March 24—Rumors of war never fail in creating a brisk demand for Nevada wild horses, as is being done at the present time by the disquieting reports from Europe. There are very few wild horses left in Nevada; those that now roam the hills, several thousand of them, are for the most part the progeny of domestic animals turned loose to shift for themselves by the ranchers who have no further need of them.

Quite a few buckeroes in different parts of the state now make a good living rounding up these "wild" horses and mules and transporting them by truck to the coast, where there is a good market for them at $10 to $25 a head.

Exchange Prefers Companies Issue 12-Months Data

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 24—New York Stock Exchange has suggested to corporations whose securities it lists that earnings statements issued quarterly cover the preceding 12 months rather than the single quarter. This is to prevent "overemphasis" by the public in appraising probable market values based on information from quarterly reports.

J. M. B. Hoxsey, executive assistant of the committee on stock list, sent the corporations a letter with this suggestion and stated that "the committee would be glad to have from you an expression as to your willingness to make the change suggested."

Action Thought Advisable

The wording of the suggestion is considered strong enough to mean that the committee considers such action necessary although there is no intimation in the letter that the exchange would force the change.

This change, it was learned, was not decided upon suddenly and has been under consideration for about six months.

As to future applications for listing, straight quarterly reports of earnings will not be refused by the committee if the corporation prefers to render them, but it will urge upon the companies that reports of earnings for a full year rendered quarterly are more informative and helpful to the great mass of investors.

The committee pointed out the increasing tendency to relate price levels of securities to earnings is causing the public to overemphasize the information given in quarterly reports, with an apparent disregard for the average earnings of several years. Even the earnings of the most recent fiscal year, the committee continued, sometimes have been disregarded, and the inclination has been to base an appraisal of probable market values upon annual earnings "estimated by multiplying the most recently reported quarterly earnings by four, and then multiplying the result by whatever the particular investor may think to be the proper price-earnings ratio to apply in a particular case."

Excessive Price Rise Likely

"In periods of increasing corporate earnings," the committee's letter continued, "this tends to over-emphasize the improvement and may cause prices of securities to rise to improperly high levels and, in periods of declining corporate earnings, it tends to overemphasize the decline and may thus cause the prices of securities to drop to figures which are unwarrantedly low."

The commitee was represented as feeling that objections to the publication of straight quarterly statements of earnings would be obviated or lessened by the quarterly publication of earnings for the preceding 12 months.

An additional advantage, the letter pointed out, was that "comparisons are rendered easier for the average stockholder because, instead of going back to the report rendered 12 months prior for figures to compare with the current report, he has only to compare the figures of the last report with those of the current report; the difference represents the exact number of dollars by which the earnings for the most recent quarter are larger or smaller than the earnings for the corresponding quarter of the previous year."

Lumber Consumption Rise of 20 P. C. Is Seen for Half Year

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association forecast the first half of 1936 will show a 20 per cent increase in lumber consumption, compared with the like period of last year.

The forecast was based on an analysis of the lumber market which showed total construction contracts in January were double those of January a year ago, with February figures reflecting a similar advance.

Exports are increasing from January lumber imports "surprisingly low."

"But imports from Canada under the new tariff agreement are expected to be heavier in the near future," the association said.

Declines in softwood stocks during the first quarter of 1936 and indications of relatively small net increase during the second quarter show the lumber industry as a whole is in "a favorable statistical position which should be carefully maintained."

The association said lumber production for 1935 now is estimated at 14,570,000,000 feet, and the total output at 17,550,000,000, the latter figure being 15 per cent higher than 1934.

The price outlook, the association said, is for "maintained or upward price trends during the next three months."

New Brokerage Firm Takes Over Plympton, Gardiner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 24—A new stock exchange firm, Arthur B. Treman & Co., has been organized to engage in a general investment and brokerage business, it is announced.

The new firm will acquire the business of Plympton, Gardiner & Co., in the New York City, and three offices of George D. B. Bonbright & Co., at Ithaca, Elmira and Utica, as well as the business of E. B. Mayhew & Co., at Watertown, N. Y. George D. B. Bonbright & Co., with headquarters in Rochester, will retain its branch in Binghamton, N. Y.

The entire personnel of Plympton, Gardiner & Co., one of the older firms in Wall Street originally established in 1892, will constitute the New York City organization of the new Treman firm. Plympton, Gardiner & Co. is being dissolved.

Markets Crash in Italy After Nationalization Edict

The dispatch below announcing the elimination of private enterprise from Italian banking and credit institutions was written before the nationalization of Italy's key industries.

ROME, March 24 (AP)—The stock markets in Milan and Rome crashed today following Premier Mussolini's abolition of large private industries in Italy.

Losses in major stocks ranged from 7 to 40 points in the heavy selling by traders.

The stock of Fiat, manufacturing automobiles and war materials, dropped from 373.5 to 347.5.

Pirelli, the Italian rubber company, dropped from 1141 to 1115; Terni Steel Works dropped from 233 to 221; Cantoni Cotton fell from 2140 to 2100; Snia-Viscosa Cellulose fell from 371.75 to 368; Montecatini Chemicals fell from 197 to 186.

Government bonds were steady but but eased off fractionally.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The Italian banking and credit system has now been completely reorganized in accordance with the ideas of the Fascist Corporative State. The fundamental purposes of the reform are to nationalize all banking and credit activities in Italy and to give the Government tighter control of all financial dealings in the country and of individual monetary resources.

Some people have expressed the opinion that the changes introduced in the Italian banking system are a direct consequence of the financial strain thrown upon this country by the Ethiopian war and by sanctions. There is nothing, however, to indicate that this is the case. The banking reform has no connection whatever with sanctions and the refusal of foreign credits to Italy, and would have taken place even if there had been no war at all. The task of reorganizing and co-ordinating the banking system was begun by the Fascist Government many years ago, and the latest developments merely complete the process of absorbing the banking and credit system in the Corporative State.

Unitarian Ideals

Among the more important provisions of the reform are substantial changes in the regulations governing credit, savings and the securities market by a unification of control over all the savings banks and credit ideals of the Fascist State.

The leading organ in the reformed banking system of this country will henceforth be the Bank of Italy. This bank is converted from a limited company into a public institution. It will discharge the functions of a central bank in the modern sense of the term, and will act chiefly as banker to other banks. It ceases to be a privately owned institution competing with other commercial banks in certain fields, such as the discounting of bills for private traders. Its future operations will be confined chiefly to granting advances against state or state-guaranteed securities and to rediscounting bills for other banks. It will further have controlling functions over the whole credit policy and movements of securities.

Bank of Italy

The private share capital of the Bank of Italy is to be paid off. A new capital fixed at a sum of 300,000,000 lire is to be subscribed by April 15 next by a consortium of its auxiliary companies. The Bank of Italy's shares will be registered and may in future be held exclusively by savings banks, chartered credit institutes and chartered banks, provident institutes, public institutions and insurance institutes.

Ordinary banking business in Italy, which now resembles the American and British and no longer the Continental system will, in future, be reserved for chartered credit institutes and chartered banks. The former include the Banco di Napoli, of Naples; the Banco di Sicilia, of Palermo, the Banco di Sicilia, of Palermo, the the Monte dei Paschi di Siena, of Siena, and the Istituto San Paolo, of Turin. Chartered banks are the Banca Commerciale Italiana, of Milan, the Credito Italiano, of Milan, and the Banco di Roma, of Rome. The shares of chartered banks will also be in registered form only, that is, they may only be held by certain public institutions.

Purely Government Bodies

Medium-term and long-term credit business will become the function of the Istituto Mobilare Italiano, which will establish branches in different parts of the country in order that it may carry on the work of financing industry in this way. It will absorb the department of the Institute for Industrial Reconstruction, which in the past has granted long-term credits to industrial undertakings.

The whole banking and credit organization will be under the control and supervision of a new body to be called the "Inspectorate for the Defence of Savings and the Exercise of Credit." This will be a purely government body. The new state organ has been made dependent upon a Committee of Ministers, with the Head of the Government as chairman, and composed of the Ministers of Finance, Corporations, Agriculture and Forests, and with the participation of the Governor of the Bank of Italy.

The Committee of Ministers, after taking the advice of the Central Corporative Committee, lays down the general policy with the object of adjusting the needs of the development of the national economy and "of the life of the State" to the formation of savings and the credit possibilities of the country. The control of the Inspectorate as regards the collection of short-term savings is exercised over a large body of banks and credit institutes, including the savings banks, and the State Pawn Institutions.

Measures are also envisaged to secure what is termed "unity of policy" in the employment of medium-term industrial credit. In connection with the control over demands for medium and long-term credits, there are assigned to the Committee of Ministers of the new organ the functions formerly attributed to the Minister of Finance and to the Institute of Issue for the control of Stock Exchanges, and there are subjected to the preliminary authorization of the new organ itself increases in capital and issues of movable securities when such operations have to be carried out by means of credit institutions.

The upshot of all these complicated and technical provisions was described to the writer by one critical expert as a scheme for directing credit into such channels as the State thinks fit. It appeared to him that if the State wants to oblige the savings banks or other credit institutes to put their money into state securities or into particular industries, it will be able to do so without the public knowing very much about it, and in defiance of all existing regulations which prevent savings banks from investing too great a proportion of their money in one given investment.

Corporative Camouflage

The scheme, this critic added, is wrapped up in a corporative dress in order to present it as a great achievement of the Corporative State, whereas in fact it is nothing but one of the measures which are necessary in present circumstances but which are not agreeable necessities and which are gilded over as being achievements of the Corporative State. By ordinary banking practice, savings banks must have a certain degree of liquidity. Now if savings banks are forced to give credit to, or to take up the shares of, say, a state-controlled concern, then they will have overinvested in shares. In ordinary circumstances the Bank of Italy could not discount their credits in order to give them liquidity. Now the Bank of Italy can perform this service.

This criticism, it was admitted, was based only upon a first study of an exceedingly intricate scheme. According to explanatory comments in the Italian press, the conception at the base of the reform is that "savings and credit are functions of public and national interest." In their task of fulfilling this conception, the banks will henceforth be guided by the new Inspectorate. This plan is regarded as a guarantee that credit and savings problems will be faced and solved in accordance with the supreme interests of national development.

News Notes—Canada

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Automotive Exports—Canadian exports of motor vehicles and parts totaled $25,894,249 in 1935, some 45 per cent under the record year 1929 when exports were valued at $47,005,671. Shipments, however, in 1935 were 32 per cent higher than in the year 1934 when they totaled $19,619,016. Passenger car exports totaled 47,592 units against 31,274 in 1934 and truck shipments 16,738 against 12,094. Motor vehicle production in Canada in 1935 was the highest recorded since 1929; 139,742 passenger cars and 33,253 trucks were manufactured during the year compared with 92,647 and 24,205 respectively in 1934 and 203,307 and 59,318 respectively in 1929.

* * *

Gold Production—Production of gold in Quebec Province, Canada, has been strikingly stimulated in the last five years as a result of the higher prices prevailing in the world market. Total output in 1935 amounted to 475,325 troy ounces, valued at $16,732,587 against 391,338 ounces, valued at $13,520,045 in 1934. Quebec now ranks as the second largest gold producing province in the Dominion, following Ontario. The increased gold production in Quebec is of great economic importance and earmarks the gold-mining industry as one that will play a leading role in the future economic history and development of the Province.

* * *

Frontier Improvements—Construction of a 14-mile bridle path along the Niagara River will be undertaken shortly by the Canadian Niagara Parks Commission. It is expected this path will afford riders one of the most beautiful stretches in the country. The commission also has announced that the Whirlpool Rapids Incline, burned some time ago, is to be reconstructed at a cost of about $75,000

* * *

Tourist Industry—It is estimated that in 1935 tourists spent about $35,000,000 in the Province of Quebec. This would make the tourist industry the fifth most important economic activity in the Province. A local government official recently declared that Quebec ranked first among the principal tourist countries of the world. This claim he based on per capita figures for tourist expenditures which work out at $12.50 for Quebac, $11.50 for the rest of the Dominion, $10.50 for Switzerland and $4.50 for France.

* * *

Canadian Moose Exports—Arrangements have been completed to ship a number of buffalo and moose from Canada to Germany. The shipment is to be made up of 20 buffalo and seven moose. The director of German National Parks by whom the plans were effected explains that the animals are desired for the purpose of enlarging and improving the stocks now in Germany. During the early part of the World War stocks of buffalo in northeastern and eastern Germany were comparatively large and for some time furnished a source of food supply for the German army.

* * *

Petroleum Production—Production of petroleum in Canada in the first 10 months of 1935 amounted to 1,197 248 barrels, an increase of nearly 5000 barrels over the like period of 1934. The output for the calendar year 1934 was 1,422,869 barrels. Gasoline continued to be in greater demand and showed an increase of about 7 per cent over that of 1934. Imports of crude oil in 11 months of 1935 amounted to 1,101,148,890 gallons, valued at $32,168,394 and imports of all other petroleum products, not including gasoline, were valued at $39,067,494.

* * *

Hide Imports—Canadian imports of hides and skins in 1935 were the largest recorded since 1930. Receipts in the calendar year 1935 amounting to 401,994 cwt., valued at $4,192,459, showed an increase of 34 per cent in volume and 49 per cent in value compared with 1934. The United States accounted for 40 per cent of the hides and skins imported into Canada during 1935. Canada's exports of hides and skins in 1935, amounting to 379,983 cwt., valued at $2,949,372, increased 44 per cent in quantity and 66 per cent in value as compared with 1934. The United States was principal purchaser, taking about 85 per cent of total shipments.

* * *

Fertiliser Industry—Canada's fertilizer industry has grown steadily in recent years, the value of output in 1934 reaching $5,500,000 compared with a little less than $4,300,000 during the preceding year. In 1934, 20 Canadian plants were producing fertilizers as their major product; seven in Ontario, three in New Brunswick two in Nova Scotia, three in British Columbia, four in Quebec and one in Prince Edward Island. In addition, fertilizer materials such as calcium cyanamide, ammonium sulphate, animal tankage, fish fertilizers, etc., were made in establishments classified under other industries.

* * *

Duties on Farm Machinery—Duty rates on virtually all items of industrial machinery and farm equipment imported into Canada from the United States have been reduced under the Trade Agreement recently concluded between the two countries. The rates of duty on agricultural equipment have been reduced from 25 per cent to 12½ per cent. Internal-combustion tractors, including farm and industrial, have been placed on the free list. It is believed that the new rates should result in an appreciable improvement in United States machinery trade with the Dominion.

Chamber Asserts Politics Is Chief Bar to Recovery

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States was disclosed today to have inaugurated a pamphlet campaign to bring to the country's attention its contention that "political obstacles" stand in the way of recovery.

In a letter to its members, the chamber inclosed a leaflet entitled "If we really want recovery—we can have it," and said it was the "first of a series which will deal with the big current questions one at a time."

"For this leaflet to accomplish its purpose," the chamber continued, "it must get into the hands of those who should read it—your associates, your employees, your customers, your stockholders, your neighbors. Taken together, they are public opinion.

"You know who they are. We don't. Won't you help by getting a supply of these leaflets and sending them to those persons. Up to 50 are free. Larger lots at 50 cents per hundred, or $4 per thousand."

Decrees of No Avail

Written in simple language the leaflet defines prosperity as "a condition of active business" that can't be turned on or off at will, like a faucet, "by a few men or corporations. Nor can the Government create it by law or decree."

The stage for prosperity is set now, the pamphlet said, contending that through lack of confidence, "we hesitate." It continued:

"Why is confidence lacking? Why are we 'not sure'?

"Political obstacles principally stand in the way, including:

"1. Excessive public spending, paid for not as we go, but with I. O. U.'s to which all our names are signed—which can lead only to a financial smash, or taxes so high as to choke trade.

"2. Thousands of new regulations by government bureaus, forcing business men to choose between planning for only a few days at a time and running the risk of violating the law.

"3. Uncertainty of the value of money, making individuals hesitate to sell goods now for money that may be paid for a long time later

Must Remove Uncertainty

"4. Threats of further governmental control of, competition with, and snooping into the business of its citizens.

"If we really want recovery, we can have it. But only by exerting ourselves to push aside, once and for all, the politically made uncertainty."

The letter noted these questions which business men often ask:

"'Why do we have so much legislation that cripples business?'

"'Don't people see that higher taxes will slow up trade?'

"'How do some of these ideas attract such large followings?'

"And then they say—'Why don't you drive home to the general public—the people who own homes, who have jobs, who work for a living—the real story of the business side of these matters?'

"That is what we now propose and are trying to do if you will help us.

"With this letter is a leaflet: 'If we want recovery we can have it.'

"It tries to tell what business is and to show what political barriers must be pushed aside before prosperity can return."

Steel Operations Put at 53.7 P. C.

By the Associated Press

New York, March 24

THE American Iron & Steel Institute today revised its figures for the steel production of the country in the current week to 53.7 per cent of capacity compared with 60.0 per cent last week.

The changed figure is based on the customary 98 per cent of the nation producing capacity. A preliminary figure put out yesterday set production at 53.0 per cent, but was based on incomplete returns because of delayed reports from the flood districts.

A month ago production was 52.9 per cent and a year ago 46.1 per cent. The decline in the latest week is 6.3 points.

Sales of Grocery Chain Stores Gain 3 P. C. Over 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 24—Preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of the Department of Commerce, indicate that daily average sales of grocery chain stores increased 3 per cent in dollar volume in February over February, 1935, and 6½ per cent over February, 1934.

Sales for February increased about 4½ from January or about the average increase from January to February, for the past seven years.

Daily average sales for the first two months of the year were 2½ per cent above those for the like period of 1935.

The percentage changes are all computed on a daily average basis which makes allowance not only for the varying number of business days from month to month, but also for the varying sales importance of the different days of the week.

These estimates are based upon figures furnished by a co-operating group of eight large chain organizations and represent stores continuously in operation since 1929. Consequently they show changes in the value of consumer purchases rather than expansion or decline in the scope of the chains included. The sample is so constructed as to give all regions of the country their relative importance as shown by the census of distribution.

Yield on Treasury Bills 0.118 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 24—Subscriptions exceeding $147,000,000 were received for the $50,000,000 of 273-day treasury bills, dated March 25 and maturing on Dec. 23, 1936, according to announcement made yesterday.

The accepted bills ranged in price from 99.930, equivalent to an annual rate of about 0.092 per cent, to 99.906, equivalent to a rate of about 0.124 per cent, on a bank discount basis.

The average price of treasury bills to be issued is 99.911 and the average annual rate is about 0.118 per cent on a bank discount basis.

Boston Mutual Life Has Good Year in 1935

Boston Mutual Life Insurance reports an increase of 5½ per cent in insurance in force, an increase of premium and other income, an increase in resources and surplus for the year 1935.

The increase of insurance in force compares with an increase of about 4½ per cent in 1934 and of about 3 per cent in 1933. The increase in the number of policies in force for the year was 10,459, bringing the whole number of policies up to 241,141.

The total assets of the company on Dec. 31, 1935, were $11,314,399.36 and the total liabilities were $10,629,090.16 The total surplus funds, including dividends declared or apportioned for 1936, amounted to $685,306.16. During the year 1935, the total amount paid to policyholders was $1,680,933.03, and since the company was organized it has paid to its policyholders $13,395,509.90 more than its present assets.

Three States to Apply For Cotton Road Fabric

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—The Cotton Textile Institute, Inc., said that New Jersey, North Carolina and South Carolina would apply at once to the United States Bureau of Roads for cotton fabric membrane to be used this spring in building 140 miles of cotton-reinforced bituminous highways.

The bureau is to supervise master projects, and at least a dozen states, including some in New England, are expected to obtain allotments from $1,300,000 set aside for cotton road building by the United States Department of Agriculture, the institute said.

Nearly 1,650,000 square miles of fabric will be used in the North and South Carolina and New Jersey projects alone, the institute said.

T. J. Watson Pay Tops List, SEC Report Reveals

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—Congress and the public were given a peek into the pay envelopes of movies stars and captains of industry through a report to the House Ways and Means Committee of corporation salaries of $15,000 or more annually.

The bulky document supplemented a similar salary list filed last January for the 1934 calendar and fiscal year, which only partly satisfied the natural curiosity of man to find out how much money the other fellow makes.

The popularity of the late Will Rogers was reflected in his $324,314 salary from the Fox Film Corporation, topping all male movie stars on the list. Miss Janet Gaynor was the salary leading lady, receiving $252,583 from Fox Films.

The largest salary on the list—$364,432—went to Thomas J. Watson of New York, head of International Business Machine Corporation.

That young movie star who sent thousands of hopeful mothers with their young offsprings to the nearest tap-dancing and vocal studios—Shirley Temple—received $23,064 from Fox Films.

Installments paid on many a new car helped pay Walter P. Chrysler $197,568 from the Chrysler Corporation and Alfred P. Sloan Jr., $201,693 from General Motors.

Rudy Vallee, executive, received $15,000 for his services as president of the Rudy Vallee Orchestra Units Corporation.

The Plain Dealer Publishing Company of Cleveland paid its general manager, John S. McCarrens, $191,092 and Editor Paul Bellamy, $58,477. George G. Brooth received $50,000 as chairman of the board of the Booth Newspapers Inc. of Detroit. H. H. Fish, president of the Western Newspaper Union received $30,600.

Market baskets loaded with groceries contributed to the $84,380 salary paid Colby M. Chester, president of General Foods Corporation.

Many a family grocery budget went partly, too, to the Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company which paid O. C. Adams, vice-president, $100,040. The same company paid other officers as follows: C. A. Brooks, $100,025; William Byrnes, $100,060; J. A. Hartford, $125,000; G. L. Hartford, $125,000, and R. V. Smith, $100,000.

Remington Rand Co. paid James H. Rand Jr. $94,120. Phillip Morris Inc., Ltd., listed the salary of L. B. McKitterick, president, at $99,071.

The Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. of New York paid John A. Brown, chairman of the executive committee, $102,935; Herbert L. Pratt, chairman of the board, $90,000, and Charles E. Arnott, president, $77,350.

Retail Advertising In Newspapers Up

CHICAGO, March 24 (AP)—Retail advertising in newspapers of 66 major cities increased 2.4 per cent during the seven-day period ended March 14 as compared with the like period a year ago, the publication, Advertising Age, reported today.

During that week, the publication stated, 17,185,843 lines of advertpapers were inserted in the newspapers checked compared with 16,782,473 lines a year ago.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Flatbush—A delightful 3-room apartment, comfortably furnished, private home, light, airy, refrigeration, garage; near church and transportation. Buck. 2-4618.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED

RESPONSIBLE business couple desire living accommodations within hour commuting distance New York Central; state full details. Room 1044, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th, New York. ADULT AND CHILDREN'S DANCING Tr. 7-9480

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Drive (115th), nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, home assistants. N. Y. C. Un. 4-5242

EXTERMINATORS

GUARANTEE Exterminating Co. of Guaranteed Sanitation, Inc., operating eight suburban branches, offers exterminating, fumigating, mothproofing, termite-proofing service, also control of bird and squirrel nuisance. Tel. (day-night) LOngacre 5-4600 or address 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Repairing, Remodeling. Ready-to-wear and custom-made garments at very moderate prices. 345 Seventh Avenue, (4th Floor), New York City. PE 6-2279

JEWELERS

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Expert Personal Work—Reasonable prices. Arthur W. Flitt, 26 West St., Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation
BOOKLET Phone, Ronk. 18

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, MASS., 14 Hereford Street, near Beacon—Attractive single room, running water; also small front room; reasonable.

N. Y. C. 435 Fort Washington Ave.—One, two exceptional large front; elevator, refrigeration; nr. church, both subways, bus. De Camp.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner—Beautiful one or two-room suites with private baths; also single rooms; large piazzas, lawns and shade trees; excellent food; conveyance to services. LONgwood 9024.

SALESMEN WANTED

WANTED—Educated man with car; school sales; large percentage earnings; part or full time work. Write, Suite 1309, 23 E. 57th St., N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR—Young man, competent, careful driver, with extensive traveling experience, desires position; reasonable rates, excellent references. C. N. 4072-J or write Box B-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER HOMES

FOR RENT—Furnished bungalow, 1-car garage, Cape Cod, 3 miles from Hyannis, Mass., near Englewood on Lewis Bay. 6-8, 1316 Girard Trust Company Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing. Arcade Typewriter, 60 Boylston St., Boston.

SEE NEXT PAGE

General Classified

HOUSES TO LET

"ELM JOSE, CALIF.—A city house with country atmosphere; 7 rooms, modern; furnished or unfurnished; beautiful grounds, paid gardener; 10 minutes from city. Address MONTREZZA 817 Ponce Avenue.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

GOOD income for women who can devote spare time to dignified, profitable work. Take orders for Janalene Dresses, Lingerie. Insure your future financial independence. Many Monitor readers now earning splendid incomes. Liberal commissions, opportunity to earn free dresses. Experience unnecessary. Old established company; consistent Monitor advertiser for 6 years. Sample outfit furnished. Write fully. JANALENE, INC., Dept. 351, Indianapolis, Ind.

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olcott knit sportswear suits, polo shirts, lingerie, skirts, blouses, pajamas, hosiery direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING CO., Dept. A-134, Watertown, N. Y.

SPECIAL work for mothers needing money—show complete style line; canvassing or experience unnecessary; liberal commissions; earn dresses without cost; give dress also. HARFORD FROCKS, Dept. Z-40, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WRITE for opportunity to demonstrate newest Snag-Proofed hosiery which doubles wear; bonus in hosiery; no money or experience needed; samples hosiery FREE. Commission collected at sale. AMERICAN HOSIERY MILLS, Dept. Z-13, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Classified Advertising

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions. 1/3 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week. 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: Clarence House, 4, Central Bldgs., Westminster, London, S. W. 1.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON, Putney—Self-contained furnished ground floor flat; 2 reception, 1 bedroom, kitchen and bath; rent 35/- per week for 6 months. Apply MARLOWE, 236 Upper Richmond Rd., S. W. 15. Phone Putney 1088.

HOUSES FOR SALE

NORTHUMBERLAND, North Shields—Substantially built house for sale, 14 rooms on 2 floors, central heating, large rooms, garage, greenhouses, well wooded garden, 2½ acres, £2500. Apply MRS. ROBINSON, Clementhorpe.

YORKS.—For sale with vacant possession, large house beautifully situated in quiet, pretty village with own extensive grounds (3 acres), within easy reach of Leeds, Doncaster, Wakefield, York and Sheffield; ample accommodation for 30 guests; spacious common rooms; ideal for Residential Hotel, Rest Home or School. Box W-282, BCM/CSM.

HAIRDRESSERS

DOROTHY HALL, Plaza Buildings, Westgate, Mansfield, Notts.—Ladies' hairdresser, MacDonald Perming System, Marcel and Water Waving, Manicuring, Facials, Tel. 756.

LAMPSHADES

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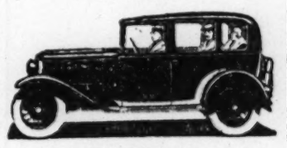

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LUNCHEONS TEAS DINNERS

THERE are two things needed in these days: first, for rich men to find out how poor men live; and, second, for poor men to know how rich men work.
—E. ATKINSON

Daily Features

IT IS a great dishonor to religion to imagine that it is an enemy to mirth and cheerfulness, and a severe extractor of pensive looks and solemn faces.
—WALTER SCOTT

For Future Sandwiches

Monitor Camera Club, From Katherine Volk, Los Angeles
Tons of Sardines for the Canneries at Wilmington, Calif.

Lines About Leaders—X

By a Staff Artist

Victor Hugo

ONCE when America honored Hugo with a toast, he responded: *"The two worlds should form one single Republic. This day will come, and when it comes, the peace of the world will be founded upon the only solid base, the liberty of mankind."*

To think of Hugo is not only to recall an inexhaustible author.
It is also to recall a statesman, a reformer, and a prophet.
He was born in 1802 into a family which kept moving constantly.
His father served Napoleon and the Emperor knew no rest.
The boy grew up in camps, to the sound of drums and bugles.
The day came, however, when the family settled in Paris.
For the first time the little man possessed a room of his own.
For the first time he had a garden to love and birds to enjoy.
Poetry was his hobby; he turned everything into amazing verse.
He worked with great speed, but he was severe with himself.
A marginal note in one of his school manuscripts states:
This is badly written. I am 14; I could have done better."
At 16 he founded a newspaper in which a few scholars joined.
At 17 he carried off the French Academy's prize in no time.

THEN hard days followed, the youth saw his mother depart.
General Hugo bade him leave literature for another career.
Victor refused, and lost his allowance; wretched weeks ensued.
He went with little food, no light, and threadbare clothes.
But in the midst of seeming distress, a grand event occurred.
The King suddenly bestowed on him a generous pension.
The poet could marry a cousin he loved and have a home again.
At 40, he lived in a fine house and entertained brilliant men.
His plays were acted in many lands; his books read everywhere.

WITH Napoleon, Hugo had seen the most pathetic dramas.
Later, he had supported the French people against kings.
But then, another usurper arose as the future Napoleon III.
This time Hugo fought desperately, risked his life, yet failed.
Under the new tyrant the liberal chiefs were exiled as usual.
The poet fled to Guernsey, bought a house, and settled there.
He made furniture for the rooms, drew sketches for the walls.
And when everything looked beautiful he went on writing books.
In 1870, he dashed back to Paris again to face the new war.
Tears rolled down his cheeks as the poet recalled the past.
Now his wife had gone; his daughters and sons were no more.
But he must look up, start another home for his grandchildren.
So he made the little ones happy and life was joyous again.

ONE day an immense outburst of gaiety attracted his attention.
Despite the stinging cold, the writer dashed to his balcony.
Under the gray February sky a miracle had indeed taken place.
The avenue was flower-decked, the house concealed in roses.
Thousands of children sang at the head of a fervent crowd.
And not only Paris stood there, but London, Berlin, Vienna, . . .
All the capitals of thought had joined the great gathering.
They had come to glorify the apostle of "Les Misérables."
They were crying out their love to the poet for his birthday.
When the thinker departed in 1885, his fame was universal.
Victor Hugo was leaving 58 volumes, but he had more to give.
His literary executors discovered a mass of unpublished MSS.
They found an *End of Satan*, and magnificent poems on *God*.
Posterity places him among the greatest writers of the ages.

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In the Deep South

Monitor Camera Club, From Eva S. Bradley, Los Angeles
This Tropical Scene Is Actually in Alabama

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Children's Corner

Marooned in the Attic

THE attic door was shut. Ferdinand the white poodle wasn't tall enough to reach the knob. Isabella the rag doll couldn't do it either, and Bolenius Bear was even shorter than Isabella. And of course no one expected that Christopher Cricket could reach way up there.

So they all sat down on the third step from the bottom to talk it over.

"Well—this is an adventure," said Bolenius Bear. "Here we are in the attic, and the door is shut. So how can we get back downstairs?"

"I wonder how that door comes to be shut," said Ferdinand, thoughtfully. "It was open when we came up, and we certainly didn't shut it."

"The window in little Ann's room

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
They All Made Ready to Push Hard

was open just a bit," said Isabella. "I suppose a breeze blew in through that from outdoors. Breezes often make doors shut themselves."

"Well," said Christopher Cricket, "I'm much better off than I was down under those boards. At least I have company now. I do wish I had my apple, though. A few nibbles from that would satisfy my hunger."

"There are plenty of apples down cellar," said Ferdinand. "The next time I am let down there I will bring you one. You are so little I should think one apple would last you all winter. And now that you speak of eating, I'm beginning to feel hungry myself. I wonder how soon the family will come home. When we hear them, I shall bark and bark."

"Suppose they don't come home until tomorrow," said Isabella.

"I think," said Bolenius Bear, scratching his right ear with his right paw, "that we have got to get that door open."

"If the stairs only went up right beside the door," said Isabella, "instead of having each step farther away from the door, we could reach the knob without any trouble."

"If they did that, they wouldn't be stairs, they'd be a ladder," said Ferdinand wisely, shaking his curly flopping ears.

"I wonder," said Bolenius Bear thoughtfully. "I wonder if we could make the door open if we stood up against it and pushed very hard, all together."

Isabella stood up, patted her yellow yarn hair and smoothed out her green and white striped dress. "I'm ready to try, anyway," said she, and walked daintily up to the door.

Ferdinand, Bolenius Bear and Christopher Cricket followed her. They all made ready to push hard.

"One-two-three-push!" said Ferdinand.

The next minute everyone was in a heap on the floor in the hall.

"Why," gasped Ferdinand, picking himself up and helping Isabella, "that door wasn't shut tight at all! It only looked to be!"

"Yes," said Bolenius Bear, picking himself up and turning Christopher Cricket right side over, "I could have opened it myself, with one paw. But then, it wouldn't have been such an adventure!"

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BEATLE

New Testament

No. 105

J. The Apostolic Age (continued)

VII. Paul (continued):

11. Paul's Second Missionary Journey, with Silas, A. D. 51-54

a. Dissension:
(1) Paul and Barnabas separated on account of John Mark, Acts 15:36-39
(2) Paul chose Silas, passing through Syria and Cilicia, Acts 15:40-41

b. From Antioch in Syria to Derbe and Lystra: At Lystra, Timothy chosen by Paul, Acts 16:1-3

c. In Europe:
(1) From Phrygia and Galatia to Troas, Acts 16:6-8
(2) Vision to Paul of man of Macedonia, Acts 16:9
Accepting the leading, Paul, joined by Luke, sail for Samothracia, thence to Neapolis, thence to Philippi in Macedonia, Acts 16:10-12
(3) In Philippi:
(a) First convert in Europe, Lydia of Thyatira, Acts 16:13-15
(b) Demon cast out, trouble followed, Acts 16:16-18
(c) Paul and Silas beaten and cast into prison, Acts 16:19-24
1. Songs at midnight; an earthquake; doors opened, Acts 16:25-26
2. The jailer converted, Acts 16:30-34
3. Set free, they went to house of Lydia, Acts 16:35-40
(4) Through Macedonia, passing through Amphipolis and Apollonia to Thessalonica:
(a) Church at Thessalonica is founded, Acts 17:1-9
(b) Paul and Silas at Berea, Acts 17:10-14
(Silas and Timotheus stay here)
(5) Paul in Greece: (Athens)
(a) Timotheus sent back to Thessalonica, I Thess. 3:1-6
(b) Paul reasoned with the Jews in the synagogue and with the Greeks in the market place, Acts 17:15-21
(c) Paul's sermon on Mars' Hill, Acts 17:22-34

d. In Corinth:
(1) Abode of Aquila and Priscilla, Acts 18:1-3
(2) Paul worked at tentmaking during the week and reasoned with the Jews each Sabbath Day, Acts 18:3-4
(3) Is rejoined by Silas and Timotheus, Acts 18:5
(4) Founded the church at Corinth, Acts 18:4-10
(5) Remained in Corinth a year and six months, Acts 18:11
(6) Wrote First and Second Epistles to the Thessalonians, winter A. D. 53-54
(7) Brought before deputy Gallio, without result, Acts 18:12-17

e. To Ephesus, accompanied by Aquila and Priscilla, where they stayed only a short time, Acts 18:19-21

f. Caesarea (fourth visit to Jerusalem. Feast of the Pentecost)

g. Antioch in Syria, where he stayed some time, Acts 18:22

(To Be Continued Daily)

In Lighter Vein

Courage

Even when the fighting was hottest, the colonel of an Irish regiment noticed that one of the privates was following him everywhere, with apparently much devotion. At length he called the man to him and said: "You've stuck to me well this day, Private Rooney!"

"Yis, sor!" replied Rooney, saluting smartly. "Me ould mother she sez to me, sez she: 'Patrick, me bhoy, stick to the colonel, and ye'll be all right; them colonels nivir get hurt!'"—*Tit-Bits.*

Genius

"Mary, why didn't you wash that window?" demanded the lady of the house.

Mary: "Sure, and I did wash it on the inside, ma'am, so we could look out, but I thought I wouldn't wash the outside so those curious people next door couldn't look in."—*Cash Year.*

The Punster Is In Again

"It must be rather difficult to eat soup with a moustache," suggested the young lady who was seated near a bearded gentleman at the banquet.

"Yes," he agreed. "I find it quite a strain."

A Tryout

She: "If there's anything you can do that I can't do quite as well, I'd like to have you name it."

He: "Well, I'd like to see you hang all your clothes on one small nail in the closet."

Sh-h!

Mistress (to new maid): "Now, Norah, when you wait on the guests at dinner, please don't spill anything."

Norah: "No, ma'am, I won't say a word."

First Call

Wife (over telephone): "Meet me on the corner at 7 o'clock.'

Husband: "All right! What time will you be there?"

Under One Roof

"Jones is supporting two wives now—"

"What!"

"His son just got married."

Daily Anecdote

Lincoln's First Dollar

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Abraham Lincoln was about 18 years of age he decided to go down the river and sell some produce he had raised. Gaining the consent of his mother, he built a flatboat large enough to transport himself and a small cargo down to New Orleans.

On the morning Lincoln was to depart he was standing on the bank inspecting his boat, when two men came down to the shore in carriages, with trunks. "Will you take us and our trunks out to yonder steamboat?" asked one of them.

"Certainly," replied Lincoln, thinking to earn something, possibly 25 cents.

After the trunks were placed on the flatboat, the men seated themselves up on the trunks; and Lincoln pushed them out to the steamboat. They got on board the steamer and the young man lifted up their trunks and put them on deck.

The steamboat was about to pull out when Lincoln called out "You have forgotten to pay me!"

Each of the men took from his pocket a half-dollar and tossed it down upon the flatboat.

"Gentlemen," said Lincoln, when he told the story in the White House, "you may think it a very little thing, but it was one of the most important events in my life. I could scarcely credit it that I, a poor boy, had earned one dollar in less than a day—and by honest work. The world seemed wider and fairer before me. I was a more hopeful and confident being from that time."

Brevities

Humorist: "A housewife should be tactful with tradesmen if she wants to get the best service," says a writer. For instance, it is very unwise to ask the milkman to chalk it up and the coalman to put it on the slate.

Life: It is rather dismaying to think how often 10 big song hits, hundreds of lavish scenes, and thousands of beautiful girls, all add up to one bad motion picture.

Punch: A famous millionaire mentions that money does not make for happiness. Still, it does enable a man to be miserable in comfort.

St. Louis Star Times: A columnist is a person who has to turn out so much copy he doesn't have time to think.

Detroit Free Press: These economists who think competition a bad thing never tried to get service from a man who had no competition.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

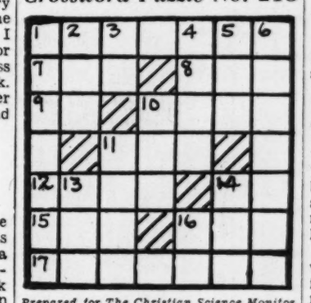
Cookie Sheets

A MAN made for his wife a cookie sheet just large enough to slip into her oven. It was made of heavy tin and had the edge that came to the oven door turned up one inch. In this turned edge was a hole by which the sheet could be hung up.

Having used it a number of times, the wife discovered that she needed a second sheet so she could use both racks of the oven. This gave the man the idea that even if many housewives did have a cookie sheet, they might be persuaded to get another, and do all their cookie baking at one time. He found this was so. Where the housewife had none, he sold two; and where she had one, he easily showed her the saving of gas in having two.

M. C. R., Boone, Iowa

Crossword Puzzle No. 218



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1. Travelling company
7. Self
8. First woman
9. Musical note
10. Low
11. Tree
12. River-duck
14. Greek letter
15. Silkworm
16. Short stiff piece of wire
17. Slavish

Down

1. Covers with wax
2. Grow old
3. An international language
4. To turn to another course
5. Humming bird
6. Planet
10. Nothing
11. Free from clouds
13. Sooner than
14. Unit of length
16. Jumbled type

The solution will be found elsewhere.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Example

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

SEVERAL years ago there was a long block in a certain street in this city, where the front yards and the back yards and the parkways were nothing but hard baked earth, and the only green things in the summer were the trees. It was an old part of town, and many of the houses had been occupied for years by the same families.

Into one of the old homes, built when the surrounding country was largely prairie, there moved, one spring, a newcomer. From almost the first day, spade in hand, he began digging up the hard earth all around the house and in the parkway. Several loads of new earth were procured, grass seed was purchased and sown, and flower beds were made. A rock garden with a fish pool was also started. Before many weeks had passed, the desert had literally blossomed as the rose.

Last year, in every yard and parkway in the block, and in other blocks in the neighborhood, there were flowers and shrubs, vines and rose bushes—yes, and fish pools! So "the parched ground" has become a pool, and "the thirsty land" has become "springs of water"—all the result of example.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Only questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Number on Board

Question: Of what number of persons should a governing board consist? It seems as if there must be at least an understood rule that an uneven number, such as five, seven, or nine, is desirable, because most organizations, courts, etc., seem to maintain boards of directors, trustees, or judges, consisting of such an uneven number. Now and then one runs across a board of six members with no apparent reason for it.

Answer: The reason for the board of six may be the statutes of the state. At least one state specifies that boards of trustees shall consist of three, six, nine, or twelve. Aside from this, there is no general rule or custom for boards. It is usually held that a small committee is more efficient if it consists of an uneven number, such as three, or five, as this makes it easier to get a majority vote. Whether this applies to boards is a question for each organization to decide. It is worth pointing out that on a board of six, a majority would be four, and that four would also be a majority of a board of seven.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

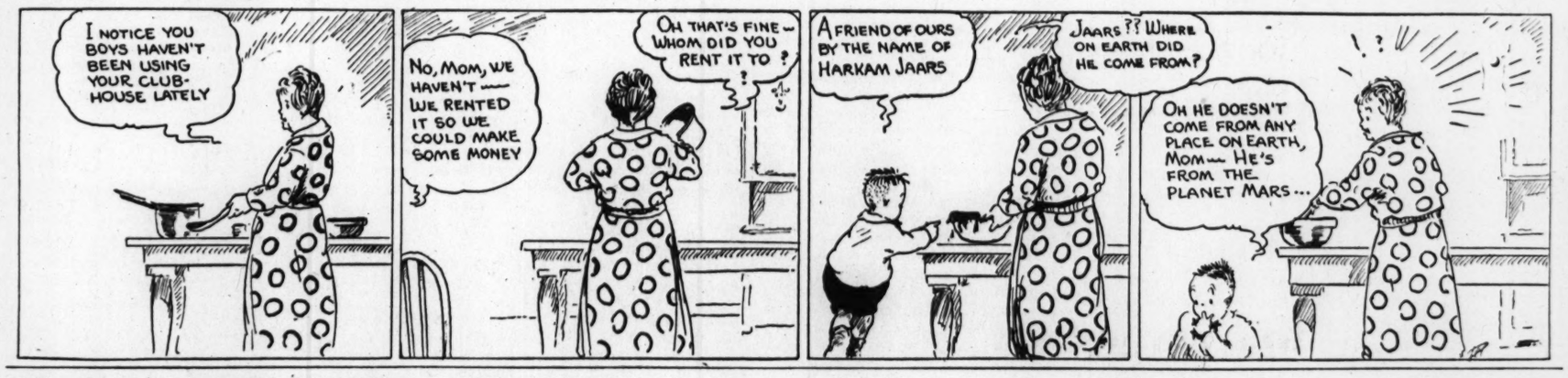
Sitting Down Relay

HAVE chairs arranged in a row, back to back. Have enough, lacking one, for the crowd. Let someone play the piano, and have all the guests march around the chairs, lustily singing, then when suddenly the piano stops, the singers go on singing, but everyone must try to sit down on the chair he is marching past.

Of course, someone does not get a chair, and is out of the game. The game continues until all but the final winner is left; but one chair must be taken from the group each time.—M. C. R., Boone, Iowa.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Mother Is Always Being Tried*

By LE PELLEY


I NOTICE YOU BOYS HAVEN'T BEEN USING YOUR CLUB-HOUSE LATELY
No, MOM, WE HAVEN'T — WE RENTED IT SO WE COULD MAKE SOME MONEY
OH THAT'S FINE — WHOM DID YOU RENT IT TO ?
A FRIEND OF OURS BY THE NAME OF HARKAM JAARS
JAARS ?? WHERE ON EARTH DID HE COME FROM?
OH HE DOESN'T COME FROM ANY PLACE ON EARTH, MOM — HE'S FROM THE PLANET MARS...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Uninvited Guest*

By CARMACK

The Gloom Chasers' treasure hunt was just about to start today when suddenly we noticed a big steam shovel pulling into the vacant lot where all our bones were hidden —
And before we hardly knew what was happening it had begun to scoop up the dirt—and maybe some of our bones—at a great rate! Wow! were we flabbergasted!!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Right of Way for Engineers

LOVE of money is the root of most depression. Because of the almost universal fetish that money is the be-all and end-all of industry, it has been left to Finance with a big F to pull the world out of the slough of insufficiency. The success has not been conspicuous. Money and industry are two ends of the same stick. The world has held the wrong end—money. It needs to get hold of the right end—industry. How about giving the engineers the right of way, more chance to develop industry for the service it can render?

Speaking on technological research and social progress recently, Charles F. Kettering, president of General Motors Research Corporation, struck a note which is being more and more sounded in widely separated quarters. He said:

> We have got to get away from the early development of new industries on the basis of profit and loss; the basis of return on capital. We have got to think of it as the development of something in which faith, in which the rightness of the thing, becomes the important factor.

Development of industry is as important as operation of industry, Mr. Kettering declares.

Government and finance have signally failed to grasp these fundamental facts. Engineers see clearer. The Brookings Institution's investigations disclose that, even in the prosperous years just preceding 1929, almost three quarters of the population of the United States "were without, and were therefore potential buyers of, luxuries and conveniences." Very pertinently, the institution asks: "Why is 20 per cent of the productive capacity of the country habitually unemployed?"

Technological research is a phrase that scares people. Too often they regard it as chiefly a means to displace men with machines. One arguing on this ground will cite some particular factory where the installation of new machinery has thrown former workers on relief. It is the old story of not seeing the forest for the trees. In the larger view, technological research should promote new industries, create new jobs.

It is certainly right that the millions at present existing on an admittedly subnormal scale should be given an opportunity to rise to a normal scale of living. But with approximately $40,000,000,000 lying around unused in the banks of America, finance halts incipient enterprise because its first question always is, "Will it pay?" And government jams on the brakes by artificial lowering of production on the ground of nonabsorption by consumers.

Everyone knows that in many areas of industry too large a share of the results of technological research and development has been passed to profits instead of to consumers. Obviously, any industry must show a profit if it is to continue; but the basis on which it is founded should be service. Why? Simply because if service is sought first, then profits will be added to it. Is that practical economics? The world's largest and most successful individual industrialist has put it to proof. As a fundamental of his success, Henry Ford has gone on record:

> A commodity must first of all be designed to fit the needs of the largest possible number of consumers both in quality and price and the number of consumers will be continuously increased by constantly lowering the price of the article.

The Detroit machinist working on a two-lunger thirty-odd years ago didn't paralyze his initiative by fearfully asking: "Will it pay?"

Here was the engineering viewpoint, planning primarily for service and sensing that the keystone in the arch of greater goods consumption—in fact, in the functioning of our economic system—is progressive price reductions. Government and finance have both tried underproduction as a cure for underconsumption. It has been found wanting. Engineers look less at money, more at the service industry can render, the actual wealth it can produce. Their viewpoint should have a larger voice in industry.

Reorganizing for Permanence

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has acted none too soon in appointing a special committee to study the reorganization of the numerous emergency agencies of Government created during the last few years so as to lop off those that are no longer necessary and transmute others into suitably functioning sections of the regular federal establishment.

Congress otherwise would soon have gone into this question under a resolution by Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia. A congressional investigation may yet follow, but it is appropriate that the initiative in an administrative reorganization should come from the executive department.

In this instance the action is accompanied by the designation of three men whose eminence in the field of public administration is truly exceptional. Mr. Louis Brownlow, Prof. Charles E. Merriam and Dr. Luther H. Gulick combine wide practical experience with the most expert knowledge of governmental research in administrative organization. Mr. Roosevelt is to be congratulated on their selection.

The launching of their work makes appropriate at least two specific recommendations as to results which the public has sound reason to demand.

One of these is that the rules of economy and efficiency now be rigorously applied. Congress and the public have been persuaded to approve large, even lavish, expenditures on the representation that these would be temporary. With business activity returning to normal, the nation must adapt its public services to a basis that can be continuously afforded.

The second reasonable requirement in the public interest is that in so far as emergency units or parts of units are made permanent, these should immediately be brought under the classified civil service regulations, including merit system selection and standardization of salaries. This has been urged by the civil service commission and a pending bill by Senator M. M. Logan of Kentucky would authorize the President to do this by executive order. The report of the President's special committee should certainly include this recommendation.

Or still better, the Logan bill should be passed and put into operation while the survey committee is at work.

An Echo in the Fog

THROUGH the momentary diplomatic fog that has gathered over London sounds an echo of Versailles. News comes of misunderstanding between the British and the French over the terms the Locarno signatories have offered to Germany for a settlement of the Rhineland crisis. The French insist the terms should be regarded as an ultimatum. The British say they thought of them only as proposals for negotiations.

The disagreement recalls the confusion of peacemaking after the World War. It was not so much that France and Britain were at odds. Rather, the disagreement in 1919 was between early intention and final action. Many of the terms of peace were worked out by expert commissions who believed they were drafting proposals over which there would be some bargaining between the victors and the conquered nations. But with public opinion the world over demanding early demobilization of the armies, the statesmen found it more feasible to impose the peace terms on the central powers.

The ultimate impossibility of making the Versailles Treaty work was due in some measure to the fact that unreasonable demands, designed as starting points for negotiations, were afterward adopted as bases for an imposed peace. Europe's hopes of real peace were frustrated by the results of such methods. Those hopes should not be wrecked again by repetition of a mistake so similar to one made in 1919.

ACCORDING to measurements, the new giant liner, Queen Mary, is too large to go through the Panama Canal. However, the British are not going to take the ship down there to prove it, because they are not sure they can turn it around in the Caribbean Sea.

Wrangling or Relief?

WHEN Gov. James M. Curley characterizes Republican opposition to his $8,000,000 flood relief bond issue as "an attempt to play politics with a situation imperiling the life and safety of thousands of men, women and children," he points a warning that might apply to either faction now concerned in the dispute over funds.

Whether or not the $40,000,000 which Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, has promised Masssachusetts is actually forthcoming, large expenditures by the State will undoubtedly be necessary. And these funds—whether raised by a bond issue or diverted from other revenue—will ultimately be met by the taxpayers.

While there is need for immediate reconstruction and relief work, it is well to foresee the danger of hasty and extravagant expenditures. Governor Curley and his supporters are being accused of reckless extravagance. Republican holdouts are branded by Democrats as enemies of the flood victims. Unfortunately, both charges disclose more interest in politics than in relieving suffering or insuring wise expenditure.

Great emergencies demand great efforts. Both parties should forsake the pathway of political expediency for the high road of public service.

MISS CHARL O. WILLIAMS has suggested that all women stay home from work one Monday, just to prove to their male critics the importance of women in the business world. Isn't it a little late to suggest something like that? It would perhaps be more in order for the men to stay home to convince the women.

Unsubstantial Substance

Book News of the Day

BORROWING from the analytical labors of half a thousand natural scientists, George W. Gray adds romance, mystery and color in fashioning atoms and stars into a NEW WORLD PICTURE (Boston: Little, Brown. $3.50). Island universes are shown expanding on the fringes of a colossal cosmic soap bubble, while atoms are rent asunder to fall in pieces variously labeled electrons, protons, neutrons, positrons.

Men who dabble in questions and answers about the world in which we live are likened to children engaged in piecing together the parts of a particularly intricate and surprising jigsaw puzzle, adding a bit of sky here, a missing portion of earth there, a new star, another fossil, an unexpected reaction in a vacuum tube, or an accident with a photographic plate disclosing the curious behavior of a strange new mineral.

The stellar universe in a few short paragraphs grows from a diameter "not exceeding 7000 light-years," according to Newcomb in 1905, through Eddington's rating of our own Milky Way Galaxy in 1915 as 15,000 light-years to Hubble's 1935 estimate of at least 500,000,000 light-years. A light year is approximately six million million miles.

From macrocosmic considerations the author turns to things microcosmic, and within the atom helps one to determine the most probable state, the most probable position, the most probable velocity of an invisible but probably existent "something."

From things as concrete as a "probably existing something," Gray discovers that the most unifying contribution of the new physics to comprehension of the physical world is its discovery of the wavelike nature of matter. "Substance (matter) does not seem so substantial," he says. "The atom has lost many of the distinguishing characteristics which individuated it as material. Material is convertible into energy and energy into material; presumably they are the same thing under different masks. Certain evidence would seem to say that thought is thus a form of energy . . . and we arrive at a meaning which suggests that thoughts may be as physically 'real' as atoms."

There is a wealth of material that is new in this book, which recommends it highly to those who would keep up with the swift pace set by modern research, but for the casual reader, unschooled in such matters, only occasional bits will prove interest-holding. As to being authoritative, nothing could recommend it more highly than a glance at the note of acknowledgment to eminent authorities in special fields which reads like a Who's Who of the research world.

H. B. N.

A Crumb or Two

Some Steel Statistics

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to call your attention to certain misstatements referred to in a Washington dispatch relating to the steel industry which appeared in The Christian Science Monitor.

The dispatch states that in essence the charge against the steel industry is that "long before the outbreak of hard times, it fixed a rigid and inflexible price policy, and followed it despite the inventions of scientists and labor-saving devices."

The facts are that prices for the general run of steel products declined from 1923 to 1929, steadied a trifle in that year, then fell in 1933 to a level more than 40 per cent below the average for 1923. In certain lines the decline was more drastic than the average. For example, the price of cold rolled sheets, largely used by the automobile industry, declined from $100 a ton in 1923 to $46 a ton in 1933. This reduction, in part at least, reflected the advance in the art of sheet making through the introduction of the new continuous sheet mills.

The article states that "when the depression struck, instead of cutting prices to meet the situation, the industry chose to shut down factories and throw men out of employment."

Actually, competition in the industry was of cutthroat character through the low levels of the depression in 1932 and 1933. Markets became demoralized. Large concessions from former prices are known to have been made by steel makers to consumers in the hope of increasing sales to keep the mills going and men at work. But all these efforts were futile—demand continued its drastic drop in spite of lower prices. And as for throwing men out of work, it is a well-known fact that the steel industry was a leader in the "share the work" policy from the very beginning.

The article refers specifically to the alleged rigidity of the price of steel rails. The facts are that between 1930 and 1934, the price of steel rails declined from $43 a ton to $36.37 a ton. Unfortunately, this reduction did not result in larger purchases of rails. On the contrary, in spite of the lower price of rails in 1934, sales were some 40 per cent less than in 1930, and in 1935 there was a further decline in output to 60 per cent below 1930. Moreover, rails no longer figure as a dominant factor in the steel industry, either in point of volume or in effect on employment.

The article quotes Prof. O. M. W. Sprague of Harvard University to the effect that "a 20 per cent reduction in steel prices, and an 80 per cent capacity production, will do more to bring down the deficit of the Federal Government than could any of the experiments to be expected by politicians."

It is difficult to believe that Professor Sprague meant to be taken seriously in this statement. Certainly the facts do not bear him out. In 1935, total dollar value of the business of the steel industry may be estimated at approximately $1,500,000,000. A 20 per cent reduction in prices, at the same volume of business, would have reduced that total figure by $300,000,000. Such a reduction would have wiped out the year's earnings for the industry, which, it is estimated, did not exceed $50,000,000, and left the industry with an aggregate loss of $250,000,000. Facing any such loss obviously would have imperiled the industry's wage structure.

Of course, it may be said that there is implied in the statement credited to Professor Sprague that a 20 per cent price drop for steel products would have resulted in a large expansion in volume of output. Past experience of the industry gives no ground for believing that any such decline would have the effect of increasing sales appreciably, to say nothing of raising the level of operations in 1935 from 48 per cent of operations to 80 per cent. For example, the leading industry consuming steel products is the automobile industry. The cost of steel in the average automobile is estimated as being less than 10 per cent of the retail price of the car. In view of that fact, it is not reasonable to believe that a 20 per cent decrease in the cost of steel would have enabled automobile makers to market large additional numbers of cars in 1935. All previous experiences bear out that conclusion.

WALTER S. TOWER,
Executive Secretary,
American Iron and Steel Institute.
New York.

An Old Army Game

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One of the oldest tricks among nations is to strengthen diplomacy with military maneuvers. Italy, by turning the path of her army in Ethiopia, and marching troops toward Lake Tana, has temporarily strengthened her position in Europe in dealing with Great Britain, and has probably placed enough pressure on France to drive some hard bargains.

Overnight, Germany grew strong by announcing the occupation of the Rhineland by a sizable military force. France on the other hand, has countered every German move with troops and alliances, which make her tremendously powerful under certain conditions. All of which makes the world wonder where it will end.

One thing seems evident. As long as the nations of Europe use the threat of war as a means to gain diplomatic ends, peace will never be assured. That sort of game cannot be played indefinitely, for it has never failed that sooner or later a desperate player will attempt to call the bluff.

L. P.
Boston, Mass.

Freezing Hot

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Perhaps the question raised by Mr. Matthew F. Looney's letter as to whether hot water freezes quicker than cold may be somewhat elucidated—or complicated—by a tall story current in the Klondike region. During the gold rush, it is said, a prospector lately come to Alaska heated some water for shaving, but got it too hot. He set the bucket outside to cool. A moment later when he brought it in—at least, so the story goes—the water was frozen solid and the ice was still warm.

E. G. A.
Arlington, Va.

North . . South . . East . . West

Still Too Early to Guess

By Frank L. Perrin

INTERESTED bystanders who do not pose as political prophets or prognosticators are just now watching, perhaps with some amusement, the efforts of more erudite but perhaps no wiser commentators as they strive for first place in the category of slatemakers and forecasters. Among our newspaper writers there seems to exist a friendly strife as to who shall be first to discover, report, and comment upon some important or significant trend, or some change in the fortunes of the rival contestants for higher honors at the hands of American voters. With almost prescient accuracy they read and sometimes interpret with reasonable correctness the signs and portents which are too tenuous and too impalpable to be discerned by any but experts in the evasive chirography of the hidden hand directed by some unnamed and unidentified designer and shifter of changing scenes.

Of course all this speculation has to do with the action, first of all, of the Republican National Convention to be held in Cleveland in June. Even the more resourceful and ingenious writers have been unable, thus far, to suggest a reasonable possibility for the defeat of President Roosevelt at the convention in Philadelphia. His renomination appears to be conceded, even by those who have hoped to discover in the threatened walkout of the Smith conservative Democrats a real menace to the supremacy of the New Deal party. And in this same threat so eloquently and so dramatically delivered at the now historic Liberty League dinner in Washington, remarkably enough, some thoughtful and sagacious commentators claim to see an impulse or contrary influence which has added new strength to the party now in power.

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There is always, in politics, in sports, in debate and in all the affairs which concern us either deeply or casually, a demand for and insistence upon regularity and fair play. The rule against "hitting below the belt" is still in force and quite generally observed. Even those on the outside are bound to inquire what influences or actuates a member of a competing team when he turns against the contestant or champion whose cause he once espoused and whose banner he proudly carried.

But except for these more or less sentimental prejudices it is difficult, from whatever angle, to discover just how the digression of former Governor Smith can encourage or hearten the New Deal forces. New York and Massachusetts, in both of which states the Smith following is strong, if not actually dominant in Democratic Party councils, may become pivotal battle sectors in the November elections. Tammany Hall and its subordinate organizations are not sticklers for regularity or for ethics in politics. And it is not in the vast hinterland west of the Hudson that the digression of the Smith faction will either help or harm the Democratic Party nationally.

And now the wielders of sharpened pencils and the carriers of portable typewriters are telling the political fortunes and speculating as to the probable fate of Senator Borah. They profess to have discovered in his recent Chicago speech a new form of ingenious hara-kiri. They insist that while Governor Smith erred tactically in allying himself and his sympathizers with the less radical Democrats, Senator Borah has alienated, by his avowed defense of a part of the New Deal program, the more cautious of the Republican conservatives.

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Apparently some of the more astute and discerning of the political commentators have lost sight of an important fact frequently emphasized and more or less generally conceded long ago. This is that as between the two major parties the remnants of the historic dividing lines have been all but obliterated. Wherever one looks, in whatever direction, the effects of the economic hurricane which swept the United States in 1932 are still apparent.

But the American voters have learned a valuable but dear lesson. It is to look before leaping. Writ large before all of us is the warning, "Beware of Panaceas!" The political patent-medicine man has had his day. News from Washington tells of the appointment of a commission of three experts charged with the duty of rationalizing the New Deal program. Assuming that this can be done, there will be promulgated what will probably be the basis of the platform to be proposed at Philadelphia. It is too early, today, to hazard a guess as to the tactics which the dominant faction of the opposition party will adopt. It will be interesting to observe whether the policy approved dictates the candidate, or the candidate the party's policy.

The Wide Horizon

Civilized Sao Paulo

By Paul Vanorden Shaw

THE Brazilian revolution of 1930 was a different revolution. Unlike many others in Latin America it shook Brazil to its very roots and arrested the normal evolution of a whole people. Perhaps nowhere is this fact so well illustrated as in the city of São Paulo, capital of the state of the same name, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive cities in all America. And yet, because it lies two hours from the coast, it is a city often missed by travelers and tourists who generally cling to the coast and see only those Latin-American show places which are located on Atlantic or Pacific shores.

With its million or more inhabitants, many of them descendants of that famous pioneering stock known as the *Bandeirantes* who braved the jungles and rivers of the hinterland to make Brazil what it is, many of them from Italy's sunnier shores and from other European nations, São Paulo has always prided itself on its cultural, industrial and urban progress. Shortly after the World War, São Paulo, with one exception, was the city where more buildings were under construction than in any other city of the world.

It is still an amazing city. It throbs with life. Its crowded streets teem with electric cars, automobiles, trucks and horse- or mule-drawn two-wheeled carts. The sidewalks are too narrow for the streams of humanity on business or pleasure bent. They spill over into the streets and force the driver to lean on his horn so as to clear a path for his slow-moving car.

It is a city with a large industrial section where factories of all sorts pour forth products of all kinds for local consumption. The black smoke from hundreds of tall stacks, the accumulated hum of wheels and fast-moving belts, the bells and whistles of locomotives drawing coffee-laden cars, all bring recollections of northern industrial cities where modern capitalism and industrialism were born.

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But São Paulo also has its Wall Street. The very hub of the city is a triangle of three famous streets where one finds banks, exchanges, office buildings, among them some of the tallest in all Latin America, cafés and now restaurants for the busy financier or business man who no longer finds time to go home for a leisurely noonday meal. The pressure of high and low finance is transforming São Paulo from the Latin city that it was into the commercially cosmopolitan city that it is now becoming.

But it is an amazing city because, in spite of this finance, commerce and industry, the city fathers have never taken leave of their Latin aesthetic sense and permitted the city to become inhumanly efficient and disagreeably ugly. It is a city of real, honest and solid attractiveness. Under the many viaducts which connect section with section of this metropolis are landscaped avenues, gardens and parks. Many streets are tree-lined and many of the business buildings are of interesting and attractive architecture. As in Mexico City one finds a tendency toward modernistic lines in private and public homes and offices.

There are also, within ten minutes of the business center of the city, long avenues, tree-lined and asphalted, where are found estates after estates, real palaces set in gardens with trees, lawns and flower beds where, for the moment, this being late summer in Brazil, red, purple and yellow flowers and trees with the same colorings predominate. In the residential sections with their wide streets and palatial residences the observer is struck with the natural and man-made color schemes.

* * *

Despite everything, the city is again growing fast. It has spread for miles beyond its old confines which were purely imaginary, because São Paulo has no natural limits to its expansion. There are now Hungarian and Lithuanian sections, real cities within a city, new English and American districts and many fine new Brazilian developments all characterized by that Paulista touch which makes this city the attractive place it is. In each are new avenues, fine clubs and stores, and with the growth of new suburbs come new streetcar lines and omnibus routes.

But we said at the outset that the revolution of 1930 had arrested the normal evolution of a whole people and hinted that São Paulo also showed the ravages of the civil wars which have occurred since that time. Many of these institutions which are looked upon as the measuring rods of economic and cultural progress are today exactly as they were five years ago. Main highways, principal avenues and streets, are only now being repaired after five years of constant and destructive use. Schools and other public institutions which should have been completed long ago have only been begun or are now being finished. Changes and reforms called for in the normal course of things in 1931 are only now receiving attention. But there is optimism in the air and the old *Bandeirante* feeling is reviving. São Paulo marches on.